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H – 5122

International Court of Justice

GESTAPO AFFIDAVITS

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
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H-5122

Gestapo Affidavits

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AFFIDAVITS PRESENTED BEFORE THE COMMISSION

GESTAPO

1. Wilhelm Huelf
2. Dr. Friedrich Degner
3. Karl W. Weiss
4. Bruno Rachfahl
5. Georg Schraepel
6. Arnold Kreklow
7. Hugo Goppelt
8. Reinhard Wolff
9. Josef Losse
10. Gustav Gottwald
11. Georg Schraepel
12. Friedrich Janne
13. Hans Helmut Wolff)
    Karl Foerster)
14. Walter Huppenkothen
15. Dr. Theodor Grafenberger
16. Karl Heinz Bendt
17. Walter Huppenkothen
18. Fritz Liphardt
19. Reinhard Wolff
20. Guenter Fentz
21. Felix Ruehl
22. Helmut Fromm
23. Dr. Erich Isselher

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Affidavit

of

Wilhelm H u e l f.

I, Wilhelm Huelf, born on 1st September 1907 in Ipsheim, in the Internment-camp 9 Hammelburg, at present at the court prison at Nuremberg, give the following affidavit. I am aware of the fact that this affidavit is to be submitted to the International Military Tribunal Nuremberg and that untru statements will be severely punished.

I declare:

I belonged from November 1937 till the end of the war to the Secret State Police Office and to the RSHA and was at the end Senior Governmental Councillor (Oberregierungsrat), and SS-Lt Col (Obersturmbannfuehrer). From October 1940 till October 1941 I was chief of the outside office (Aussenstelle) of the security police (Sipo) and of the Security Service (SD) in Dijon and from December 1943 upto the retreat from France I was Commander of the Security Police (Sipo) and of Security Service (SD) in Dijon.

Composition of the Security Police (Sipo) Command Dijon.

There were about 10 Gestapo-Members
13 Criminal Investigation (Kripo)-Members
69 Men called up for emergency service (Notdienstverpflichtete)

92

As can be seen from the list, of the 92 male members of my Command at the time, 10 only belonged to the Gestapo. Hereby it must be taken into account that of these 10 Gestapo-Members the larger part did not volunteer for the Gestapo, but were transferred or ordered to it or came to it for some other reason, without those concerned had been able to have any influence on the decision or to resist it. Basing my estimation on my experience and knowledge of staff matters I should say that of these 10 Gestapo-Members 7-9 did not join the Gestapo voluntarily. The Security police (Sipo) (Security service) (SD) Command Dijon must be regarded as an average command in France, for its strength as well as for its composition. It follows from the above that also in most of the other Security Police (Sipo) (Security service) (SD) Commands in France the fraction of Gestapo was very small .

GESTAPO Affidavit No.2.

Affidavit Huelf

I know the contents of the document F 567 and F 567b about alleged torturings in Besancon and Dijon.

During the period of time from December 1943 till the retreat fr France during which time I was Commander of the Security Police and the Security Service (SD)in Dijon

I have not seen, in the offices under my command any instrumen of torture or received knowledge of the existence of such,

I have neither heard of cases of torturing,

I have the conviction that there were no instruments of tortur at the offices under my command,

I have the conviction that no member of offices under my comma used any instruments of torture or tortured in any way such as were stated by the prosecution,

I have neither received orders or other verbal or written instructions from superior offices nor given such orders to my o offices to torture or use instruments of torture.

In the document F 574 which I know Emil Goldberg says that I had the right to inflict imprisonment.Protective custody,however, could only be ordered by the RSHA. It is no true that according to a new system mentioned by Goldberg,I, as Commander, was from January 1944 on the only competent person to inflict punishment. Further I declare that, during the time that I was a comma der in France I did not give the right either to the heads of my outside commands or to any other member of my commands, to inflic or execute capital punishments, a right which I did not have myself.

Jewish questions:

My office in France,during my activity there, participated in no way in the rounding up or the transport of Jews.

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Affidavit Huelf

Recaptured prisoners of war were not even once brought to a concentration camp or shot by the Dijon office but immediately turned over to the nearest competent army office.

In the area of my office the Security police did not erect, install or maintain a Concentration - camp nor any educational work-camps.

The recruiting of French labor for the Reicharea was organized exclusively by labor offices (Arbeitseinsatz-Dienststellen) of the military administration headquarters. (Feldkommandanturen). My office participated in this in no way. For the rest, I myself worked against recruiting by force, as I had the opinion that a considerable part of the French labor to be recruited in this way was being driven into the French resistance movement. I knew the contents of the Commando-order approximately. However, I never read it myself. During my activity in Dijon this order was of no importance because members of my office never came into contact with enemy pilots who had baled out.

Neither were entire families made responsible.

There were no special Security-police or Security service (SD) prisons in the Dijon area. Besides never were arrestees in any prisons executed by orders of the Security police(Sipo) or Security service (SD), to prevent their liberation by allied troops. Instead the arrestees which were not sent off to the Reich by us or set free, were turned over to the competent army offices.

Quite generally it is to be stressed, that in the year 1944 police measures in the ordinary sense were no longer possible, especially as the resistance groups spread and partly used strong methods.

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Affidavit Huelf

Therefore there were practically no more police actions, but exclusively military actions in which the Security police only participated in small members and which, in all cases, were under Military Command.

To the question of treatment of women prisoners by the office of the Security police and Security service in France I can add the following: In Germany police officials were strictly prohibited to search women, or to approach them otherwise bodily. This order also existed for all police offices in France and was brought from time to time to the notice of all members of the Command. I never heard that this order was not minutely observed by my men.

In case a bodily examination of women was found necessary, if was executed exclusively by female members of the staff. Men were not allowed to be present at all. Therefore I consider it to be impossible that, as the prosecution ascertains generally, women were ever examined by male members of my staff, especially stripped naked and maltreated in any way.

signed: Wilhelm Huelf
(Wilhelm Huelf)

I certify that Wilhelm Huelf personally appeared before me on the 10th day of June 1946 and after being duly sworn signed the above statement in my presence.

signed: Jack G Wheelie 2nd Lt Inf

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Affidavit GESTAPO Affidavit # 3.

of

Dr.Friedrich D e g n e r .

I, Dr.Friedrich Degner, born 5 December 1912 in Nuernberg, at present in Hammelburg camp, give the following affidavit whereby I understand clearly that this affidavit is to be used as evidence by the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg and that false statements will be punished heavily.

I declare:

In September 1941 I was transferred from the Infantry to the GFP and wi out my having anything to do with it, in June 1942 I s commanded to the office of the commander of the Sipo and the SD in Poitiers. According to entries into my Service Record book I was from that time on released from the Wehrmacht and was considered a member of the Sipo. From June 1942 until June 1944 I was employed by this office as interpreter in Department IV, Executive.

The Sipo command at Poitiers was composed of about 5 officials of the Stapo nd about 5 officials of the Kripo, about 80 former members of the GFP, who, the same as I, were released jointly from the Wehrmacht and were engaged for war emergency servic . A large part of the latter belonged neither to the regular SS nor to the SA, not even to the Party. The other units in the West were composed similarily. Nobody came voluntarily to the Poitiers comman

Further it is of interest that all leaders, including the commander of the Poitiers unit, were not members of the SS, but nevertheless had to carry the SS-service rank which was given to them for the duration of their assignment. Their admission into the SS was of course planned and for that purpose they had to take part in an aptitude course in Paris, however an admission never followed. Many would have refused it, because for this secession from the church, marriage for the single men, etc. was required.

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Six branch offices were subordinate to this office in Chatellerault, Nieport, La Rochelle, Angouleme, Saintes, La Roche. They were each composed of about 5 - 10 members. The commander was subordinate to the BdS in Paris.

Engagement of Labor in France: (Sauckel-action)

The engagement and transport of French man power werecarried out by a French authority (STO) in agreement with the officer in charge of labour matters in the military administration headquarters concerned. The task of the Sipo was only to examine the list of workers whether their names were not in the search index,(Fahndungsnachweisen)if so, they were not sent to Germany. In the years of 1943 and 1944 sometimes a few hundred persons daily had to be examined. In most cases we notified the French police with the request to check briefly the political background of the person concerned. The Sipo never carried out any independent seizure of labour.

Command order:

This order is known to me only in its basic idea through Wehrmacht reports, press, etc.. According to this order, enemyunits which carried on sabotage acts behind the front lines were to be destroyed in combat. This order was not carried out in the Poitier sphere. I can mention two examples:

In June 1942 in a joint action of the Sipo and the Wehrmacht a camp with 40 English parachute troops was raided whereby during the short fight only 3 English-men were killed while those left were taken prisoner and given over to the Wehrmacht, although it was established that the group ha carried out acts of sabotage on a railroad three kilometers from Poitiers more then 200 kilometers behind the invasion line and had provided French partisans with arms and organized them.

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Affidavit: Dr. Friedrich Degner, page 3

Likewise in March 1944 in the same territory (near Angouleme) 5 American Airmen, who were met wearing civilian clothes and in company of 40 armed partisans, were taken prisoners and given over to the Luftwaffe. As to arrests on the whole, the following can be said: Only persons who were under suspicion of a punishable act against the orders of the occupation forces, were apprehended. After examination they were either turned over to the Military Tribunal or a protective custody was proposed for them or they were released. To my knowledge the decision for a protective custody was made by the RSHA. The prisoners then were taken to camps at Compiegne and Romainville. I do not know what happened to them individually.

In the town of Rouille, a distance of 30 kilometers from Poitiers, there was a French concentration camp. The Sipo had nothing whatever to do with that, nor did they put anyone there, as the concentration camps were entirely a French installation. As far as I know there were no German concentration camps in France.

I also know nothing about labour training camps in the Poitiers territory.

About the N-N-order I knew only that it was exclusively a matter for the Wehrmacht, that is, the Military Tribunal.

Through the public posters I know that an order on kinship liability had been issued in France by the higher SS and police leaders. It was, however, never put into practice.

I personally have never received an order to mistreat persons in order to extort confessions. I myself have also never carried out any mistreatments. Furthermore I know nothing about the chief of the office having received orders of this sort from the BdS. In the office at Poitiers

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no interrogations were carried out. Torture chambers or torture implements were not existent.

The office in Poitiers and its branches had no prisons of their own.

To document No. F 558 - RF 304 submitted to me I declare the following : I do not know the witness Claeys as mentioned in the document, since his arrest occurred on 14 December 1943 during the 3 months of my absence on account of illness. To his statements on the general conditions in the Poitiers-Pierre-Levee Wehrmacht prison I can make the following remarks from my own observations:

Normally from three to four prisoners were put into one cell. Only during transport difficulties were the cells temporarily occupied by more persons The cleanliness in the prison was such that all vermin which was previously to be found disappeared completely after the Wehrmacht took charge of the prison. At least twice a month the prisoners had to take a warm shower. A daily walk in the numerous open air cells was also permitted them. For sanitary reasons it was forbidden to relieve nature in the cells. The prisoners were taken to the lavatory upon request. A doctor from 677 headquarters to care for them was at their disposal. Maintenance remained the same as before under French administration. The deliveries of food continued to be made by French contractors upon instigation by the French prefecture. As the witness correctly stated, the prisoners were permitted to receive two food packages per week, I believe of 5 kilogramms each. The packages were, according to orders, thoroughly examined by the guards, but I have never heard complaints about any theft. The manager of the prison, a sergeant, was, moreover, very strict toward the guards and mostly supervised the inspection of the packages in person.

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Because of his correctness he was well respected by the prisoners. The receipt of packages was only forbidden when someone tried to smuggle in letters or other non-permitted objects. Prisoners were permitted to write letters every 14 days to receive in unlimited numbers.

When in the year 1943 with the cooperation of French guard some letters were smuggled in and escapes were tried, the hitherto French department of the prison was also taken over by the Wehrmacht. Upon request of the French State police - police mobile - a few cells however were placed at the disposal of the French authorities to accomodate dangerous prisoners. A few of their officials and the French examining magistrate were also permitted to interrogate those prisoners in the prison on their own responsibility.

To the individual cases as quoted in the document, I remark the following:

1. The case Gerard of Peronne is unknown to me.

2. Garcia, according to my knowledge, concerns a higher official of the communistic organization F.T.P., whose arrest was reported to us in November 1943 by the French police. According to the above mentioned agreements, he was kept in the Wehrmacht prison by the French police and there independently interrogated by the French police. They notified our office later that Garcia, according to his confession, had organized sabotage on German Wehrmacht installations. Thereupon he was again interrogated by German officers and he repeated readily the statements he had already made to the French police, in spite of being described by the French police as a stubborn fellow who could not easily be moved to make a confession.

3. Also Frachoteau of Clisson, as mentioned in the document, was arrested by the French police at the beginning of July 1944. However, I am not informed on details as shortly afterwards I was heavily wounded and brought into a military hospital.

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4. The case mentioned in the last paragraph concerns the Bordeaux territory of command and therefore can not be known to me.

In closing I wish to remark in addition that I have never seen torture implements in the Wehrmacht prison and in the possession of German officials. I have never seen the brass knuckles, mentioned in the testimony made by Claeys in the possession of German officials. They have also never been part of the equipment of the German police.

signed: D. Degner

(Dr. Friedrich Degner)

I certify that Dr. Friedrich Degner personally appeared before me on the 10th day of June 1946 and after being duly sworn signed the above statement in my presence.

Signed: Joseph C. Wheelis,

2nd Lt. Inf.

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GESTAPO Affidavit #15.

Affidavit

I am aware that the following statement is to be submitted to the International Military Tribunal, I am also aware that the making of a false statement under oath will be severely punished.

I declare under oath:

1) On 1 January 1913 I was employed as policeman in Munich. In May 1919 I was assigned to the Political Police, newly established as Dept. VI with the Police Headquarters in Munich. In 1933 I, with almost all other members of this office, was transferred to the Bavarian Political Police which, with almost the same personnel set-up, was again transferred to the Secret State Police in Munich. The entire personnel was screened politically by the SD (Security Service) whereby a large part of the civil servants and employee of the former political department of the Police Headquarters were judged negative. The head of the office at that time, SS Oberfuehrer Dr. Stepp announced this unfavourable judgement and asked for conscientious fulfilment of the duties to State and Party.

All the officials of the Secret State Police, were taken over as Reichs civil servants by the law of 1936. This did not change the existing conditions, neither factually nor as to organization or personnel.

From 1933 until the end of August 1939 I was in charge of the Dept. II z.b.V. (zur besonderen Verwendung)(for special duty) with the regional office of the State Police in Munich. My field of activity included:

a) Protection of foreign diplomats, statemen and such,
b) Investigation and Securing Service (Erkundungsdienst)
c) Supervision of postal and telephone service
d) explosives, laws concerning weapons and military arms,
e) Law concerning treason.
f) Special duties and handling of the entire correspondence which did not come within the field of other authorized departments.

Affidavit of the forner Kriminalrat Karl Weiss, 2nd page.

2) While I was in charge of the office during the time from 1933 to 1939 I always pointed out to the officials under me that it was forbidden to mistreat the prisoners. I did not hear of any of my officials laying violent hands upon a prisoner.

3) Important orders, decrees and such arrived always as "Secret Reichsmatter" or "secret matter".- The consequence was that only the person who attended to it gained knowledge of their contents. Since the duty to secrecy was very strictly adhered to, other members of the office did not learn anyt ing about matters which were protectively, marked secret.

4) From 3 September 1939 to 15 December 1940 I was head of the branch office in Iglau (Protectorate). Following that, I was retransferred to the State Police Office Munich where, however, I did not do any work until 28 March 1942, due to illness. In June 1942 I was transferred to the State Police Office in Graz where I worked until the beginning of April 1945. While I was with this office none of those things happened according to my observation, within our district, which are now charged by the prosecution as crimes against the peace, war crimes or crimes against humanity. We were not informed of happenings in the Eastern territories. Deportations of Jews from my district did not occur during my time there. Only one woman was brought to Theresienstadt who afterwards had been identified as a Jewess. As far as mistreatments of prisoners occurred, they can only have been isolated cases for which the Gestapo as a whole cannot be held responsible, but only the individual officials. I learned that persons frequently pretended to be Gestapo officials. Those persons also committed criminal acts. Because of the increase of such incidents, Himmler issued a decree, according to which all persons who impersonated an official of the Gestapo were to be put into a concentration camp.

Irregularities while on duty or offenses against issued

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Orders were severely punished by the SS and Police courts. Thus, a Gestapo official from Maehrisch-Ostrau, who in 1939 or 1940 stole confiscated goods, was sentenced to 5 years of penal servitude. In the year 1935, as far as I can remember, the chief of the political department of the Police Headquarters in Munich with a few members of his staff and several employees of the labor front were handed to the authorities for trial because of tolerating unjustified arrests and mistreatment of prisoners.

5) From my activity with the Bavarian Political Police and the Secret State Police, Munich from 1933 to 1939 I know that there were only 2 officials in the concentration camp Dachau. These two officials had to carry out the receiving, releasing, turning over to the courts, screening and interrogating of prisoners, as far as these were ordered or requested by branch offices. These officials had a few helpers assigned to them - SS members of the Dachau camp commandant's office. The general interrogations were not done by these officials, as those had already been done by the officials of the individual state police offices.

6) How the State Police was under pressure of the Party offices can be seen from the following cases:

a) Shortly before Christmas 1934 approximately 100 prisoners were released from Dachau by the Bavarian Political Police Munich. When Gauleiter Wagner learned of it, he complained and demanded that he be consulted before prominent communists were released.

b) When there was a flood in Lower Bavaria in the spring of 1936 or 1937 and a local farmer leader deliberately did not do his duty, Gauleiter Wagner demanded the arrest of this farmer leader. Although we were not authorized, I had to carry out the arrest. I commissioned the competent County Head (Landrat) with the arrest and had the matter immediately checked into. After 2 or 3 days the County Head (Landrat) appeared and reported that the accusations were not true.

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I thereupon ordered the immediate release. When Gauleiter Wagner heard of it he, at once, complained to the chief of the State Police and I had to vindicate myself with the Gauleiter. When I came in he roared at me and commissionel Under-Secretary of State Koeglmeier to tell me a few things. The latter gave me to understand that, if the Gauleiter orders an arrest I had to keep the person concerned, under arrest until the Gauleiter orders differently. I contradicated this attitude and since the accusations were established to be wrong, I emphasized my responsibility which, however, was not recognized. It was made clear to me that in such cases I always had to obtain a decision from the Gauleiter. Such incidents occured frequently.

c) In the year 1936 or 1937 I dealt with Reichsbahnoberrat (High Railway Official) Dr. Frommknecht for violation of the treason law. I duly opposed the directive of Gauleiter Wagner because I considered this order unfair. If my action would become known I would have been put into a concentration camp, etc. I furthermore helped the Jew Dr. Erlanger of Munich to get out of the concentration camp Dachau in 1938, the Musician Neher whose sister Carola Neher was deprived of German citizenship, and several other persons. As soon as I saw that unjustices were to be carried out, I opposed and acted in favor of the persons concerned.

I can mention some more of such cases.

7) Regarding the consequences of a refusal to follow official directives or orders, I can say the following:

When, in 1940, I had an argument with the chief of the State Police Munich, Dr. Isselhorst, I requested to be presented to the Chief of the Security Police (Sipo) and Security Service, (SD), Heydrich. 2 to 3 days later I received through the head of office IV the summons to appear before Heydrich who in the presence of Dr. Isselhorst reprimanded me without letting me say a word about those things

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concerning which I had the argument with Dr. Isselhorst. The one-sidedness of this conversation induced me to state that I had nothing more to say and that I offered my resignation. Heydrich roared at me and threatened to put me in an SS prison camp. Anybody who dared to offer opposition was silenced in that way.

signed: Karl W. Weiss

I certify that this affidavit is signed in my presence and that this is Karl Weiss.

June 3rd, 1946

Jack G. Wheelie, 2nd Lt. Inf.

H5122 – 0019

Nuernberg, 22 May 1946

A F F I D A V I T.

I am aware of the fact that the following statement is to be submitted to International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg. I declare under oath:

My name is Rachfahl, Bruno, born 6-30-99 in Berlin, residing in Berlin, last service-rank: Chief-Inspector of police.

During the years 1933 and 1934 I was entrusted with the financial matters of the Secret-State-Police in Berlin in the capacity of bookkeeper. I was at that time Police-Secretary.

Without being consulted I was in 1935 ordered and transferre to the economic section of the Secret-State-Police (later RSHA Amt II). In 1937 followed my transfer to the personnel-section of the Central Office of the Security-Police (later Amt I). I wa there from 1937 to 1942 in the department II A 2 (Personnel-matte of members of the State Police) as administrative official and was my task to deal with the general personnel-matters concerni employees of formerly non-Prussian states. On the basis of my activity with the Secret State-Police Office in Berlin I can confirm that the Secret State-Police-Office consisted to begin with altogether of officials of the former general criminal/police (IA) and of the Berlin police administration, all of which were ordered to the State-Police and then transferred without having been consulted prior to it. Membership in the NSDAP or its organisations was by no means the decisive factor for transfers to the State-Police. Only towards the end of 1933 were unemployed members of the NSDAP or its organisations accepted into the State-Police as auxiliary-force (employee in the office of the criminal service as well as for the technical service). The tota number of this force was small and may in the course of the years 1935-1936 have risen at the most to 4% of the total number of th personnel (20% of the employees).

Just like the Secret State-Police Office Berlin, so too did the large majority of the working-force of the State-Police Offices throughout the Reich consist of old professional police official which had been transferred from the old I A-sections of the criminal police and from the remaining branches of the police to the State-Police, or were ordered thereto, without taking their wishes into consideration. Current supplements of the State Police were met through assignments of officials from the security-police, from the general criminal-police and from other offices, and beyond this by forced assignments of officials from the security police who had served their time and had filed thei applications for positions in other offices with the application board in Potsdam; but still other supplements came in the persons of officials from the general criminal police who had passed the examinations in the Driver-School at Berlin and were ordered and transferred without being asked and to a large extent against th will.

From the end of 1940 on supplements came mainly from the security police, criminal-police and police- and SS-guard-details, consisti of professional men which had been drafted regardless of membership in the NSDAP and its organisations. Beginning with 1940, a certain percentage of the Gestapo-replacements consisted also of those liable to emergency service, who were referred for service t the State-Police by the pertinent labor offices.

Transfers back were out of consideration because an order existe which absolutely prohibited it. If in spite of this requests were handed in for transfer back or transfer from the Gestapo to another branch of the police -such requests were usually answered by penal transfer. Such requests were not made because the Gestapo was consi dered a criminal organisation, but mostly for purely personal reasa

Bruno Rachfahl

22 May 1946

I certify that this affidavit was signed in my presence and that this is Bruno Rachfahl.

Jack [illegible]Wheelis 2nd Lt. Inf.
22 May 46.

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H5122-0021

Georg Schraepel
Inter. Camp Natternberg

Gestapo 18
Nuremberg, 27 June 1946

Affidavit

Georg Schraepel being duly sworn, depose and say:
My name is Georg Schraepel, born 26.6.98 in Braunschweig
last title held Government-director(Regierungsdirektor)

Professional career:

1919-1926	Study of law and passing of both legal examinations
1.6.1926	(Regierungsassessor) Government Ass't counsel in the country-seat (Kreisdirektion) Holzminde
15.6.1927	Government ass't counsel with the Office of public welfare (Landesfuersorgeamt) Braunschwei
18.1.1928	Police presidency Braunschweig, chief of department I (trade-,fire- and water-police, citizenship)
1.4.1930	As government counsellor, (Regierungsrat) chief of department II: Criminal investigation police.
1.2.-15.4.39	Detailed to the Office of the Reich Criminal Investigation Police (Reichskriminalpolizeiamt
16.4.1939	Chief of Criminal investigation police office Bochum.
1.10.1939	Chief of Criminal Investigation Police Kracow.
1.4.1941	Transferred to the central office of security police, official in charge of personnel matter of the Reich Criminal Investigation Police (Personal-Referent).
from January 1944	Chief of department, supervision of personnel matters of the Gestapo and intelligence servic
21.6.1941	Promoted to Higher Government Counsellor (Oberregierungsrat).
21.12.1942	Promoted to Government-director (Regierungsdirektor)

I was a member of the NSDAP since 1.5.1933. Due to assimilation of rank I became a member of the SS on 26.11.1942 and from 20.4.1944 on, SS-Colonel, (Standartenfuehrer) corresponding to my rank as government-director.

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With regard to my activity in the personnel-section of the central office of the security-police resp. the Reich-security Main Office (RSHA), I am in the position to give accurate information about personnel questions of the security-police and likewise of the Gestapo for the period 1941 - 1945.

Principles for the appointment and release of personnel in the Gestapo.

For the appointment of civil servants into the Gestapo, guiding were always objective points of view, which were anchored legally. These legal principles were:

Par. 2 of the Reich regulations for the employment of civil servants, 1936

Par. 3 the career-decree of 1939 in conjunction with

Par. 25 and 26 of the law concerning civil servants

the law of 1937 covering police officials and the first decree for its execution.

According to these statutory regulations the following had to be checked in sequence:

1. the professional qualification
2. the attitude of character
3. the fitness for police-duty
4. political reliability.

Membership in the party or in its organization was , however, not prescribed until 1939, although, if one out of two applicants, otherwise equally qualified, belonged to the party or its organizations, that applicant was given preference. Since 1939, membership in the NSDAP was demanded for the appointment as a civil servant.

For dismissals par. 60 of the law covering civil servants was authoritative. According to that a civil servant could be dismissed upon his own request, but forfeited thereby his claims for pension and insurance-benefits for his family, leaving him practically without any livelihood. Since 1939, however, such applications for release were not to be complied with anymore and such applications for release were really not approved.

H5122-0023

The legal regulations for the appointment and dismissal of civil servants were strictly adhered to, no exceptions were made. Members of the SS or of the SD were not taken over into the Gestapo to a great extent. When this happened, they too had to observe the prescribed career. On the other hand however, members of the SS who came as employees to the Gestapo in former years, were dismissed during my time of office, when it became obvious, that their professional ability fell short of the requirements made.

The personnel of the Gestapo consisted of the following groups in 1941 - 1945:

1. Officers

There were about 50-60 officer's positions in the whole Sipo. But they were just positions of promotions for chiefs, commanders and inspectors. These officers had no special missions outside of their office-positions.

2. Administrative civil servants

The administrative civil servants were engaged exclusively in office-work of the entire police-administration (Finance, building and supply-administration etc.) They were strictly separated from the executing officials by different regulation of their career, by different title and different duty-passes. They especially had nothing to do with the executive work. (Vollzug). A change in their position and activity never took place.

3. Executing officials (Vollzugsbeamte)

They executed the real tasks of the Gestapo, which were laid down by law. Thereby should be noted, however, that a number of these officials also were engaged in pure office-work, as this the case in every office.

4. Civilian employees.

The civilian employees were mainly clerks and other office-personnel and other personnel for subordinate work (Drivers, etc.)

Affidavit of Georg Schraepel, page 4

5. Emergency-conscripts (Notdienstverpflichtete)

Since the beginning of the war the shortage of civil servants and employees for the Gestapo increased constantly, because on one hand certain age-groups were called up into the armed forces and on the other hand, the sphere of work of the Gestapo essentially,-and due to the occupation of foreign countries also in space, assumed proportions unthough of. Therefore, according to the decree for emergency service of 15 October 1938 and the decree for its execution of 15 September 1939, members of all professions were drafted into the Gestapo in increasing numbers. The conscript was entitled to complain against the emergency conscription as such, according to par. 6 of the decree for emergency service. But this was only accepted, if the conscription was contrary to the law itself. But if an emergency conscript came to the Gestapo and not to any other governmental office or to another private enterprise, against that no right whatsoever to complain existed. In the case of emergency conscription, proof of membership in the party or to any of its organisations was not checked.
The emergency conscripts mainly had the same tasks as the employees of the Gestapo; to say the least they were nothing more than forced employees.
I guess the Gestapo had about 10 000 emergency-conscripts by the end of 1944.

6. Men detailed from the Waffen-SS

In order to guarantee the requirements of personnel for the Gestapo, members of the Waffen-SS, who due to wounds and other physical handicaps could not be utilized at the front anymore, were detailed to the Gestapo in increasing numbers during the war. They were paid by the Waffen-SS as before, they were merely on duty with the Gestapo and there utilized, interpreters, guards, messengers or on other auxiliary work.

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7. Members of the former Secret Field Police

With the transfer of the tasks of the Secret Field Police to the Security Police, at first in the occupied territories in the West, the members of the SFP (GFP) were also taken over into the SIPO resp. Gestapo. This transfer was done by orders, so that none of the transferred men could have done anything against it. Otherwise he would have been put before a court-martial. The transferred men were discharged from the Wehrmacht upon the transfer and at the same time drafted (notdienstverpflichtet) into the security-police. The transferred men in question were soldiers from all professions, who were not screened politically at the transfer. Altogether about 5500 men were taken over. Special emphasis was laid on secrecy in the Gestapo. Already prior to the beginning of the war secrecy of all important procedures was prescribed under par. 8 of the Law for German civil servants and the decree for emergency service, as well as by the directive for safe keeping (Verschlusssanweisung), and the non-observance of these regulations made a punishable offence. But in the Fuehrer decree of January 1940 especially, which was extended immediately by the Reichsfuehrer SS to include the security police, secrecy was pronounced as the supreme duty of all members of the security police and thereby of the Gestapo. These security regulations were announced in certain periods to all members of the individual offices, and the announcement taken down by protocol. Thereby it was pointed out time and again, that any offences against the security-regulation would be severely dealt with and in important cases even punishable by death. As these regulations were strictly adhered to, a structure of isolation was formed, which brought about, that the one did not know what the other one did. This effect was still more supported by the fact, that the offices in Berlin were widely separated, so that one did not come in touch at all with the officials of the various sections of the Gestapo. The secrecy was carried out even to the highest level. I often attended the daily scheduled

noon-conferences of the office-chiefs. Even there one could not find out anything about what was going on in other departments, because code-names or initial letters were mostly used. So for instance the chiefs of other offices asked Dr.Kaltenbrunner if he had received the report in a case N or F or E, etc. Persons who had nothing to do with this special case, were unable to find out anything of this case. When already the highest officials of the Gestapo were in the dark about what happened in individual cases, it was quite impossib for the bulk of officials working in the Reich to find out anything about it.

The assertion of the prosecution,that the Gestapo planned or aimed at criminal actions,is false. I know from my own tour of duty that the Gestapo, in the question of personnel,was not at all prepared for the war.It encountered personnel-difficulties right from the start.Crimes against humanity were in no case generally ordered to be committed by the Gestapo.On the contrary,such individual crimes,were severely prosecuted when they became known.That such crimes were committed and that especially individual members of the Gestapo were used for these crimes the bulk of the Gestapo-officials and also of the executory officials first found out about after the end of the war.I as personnel-chief had personal contact with many officials and not one told me of criminal actions at any time or complained about such actions.Such actions,without a doubt, wo have been strictly condemned and rejected by the majority of Gestapo members known to me, should they have been known.

Signed Schraepel

(Georg Schraepel)

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Affidavit of Georg Schraepel, page 7

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of June 1946 in Nuremberg.

I.F.(illegible) 2nd Lt.Inf. 01339200

I, Emma D. Schwabenland being thoroughly conversant with both the English and the German language certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

signed Emma D.Schwabenland.

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GESTAPO Affidavit #20.
Gestapo No 20

Arnold Kroklow
Camp 10 B
A l t e n s t a d t

Nuremberg, 25th June 1946

Affidavit

Arnold Kroklow being duly sworn, depose and say:
My name is Arnold Kroklow, born on 8th April 79 in Landsberg a/ Warthe, last service grade: Chief Government Councillor (Oberregierungsrat).

I was department head of the economy section in the Security Police Main Office and as administration official took part in the development of the Gestapo and the Security Police since 1933 and I am therefore in a position to give information with regard to the position of the administration officials of the Security Police.

The members of the administration service for the lower, middle and higher service were taken, by orders of the Gestap and from 1937 by the Security Police Main Office, from the officials of all authorities, mainly however from the police administration and were transferred to the Security Police or to the Gestapo. Later on the administration personnel was replenished from candidates for the Police for the middle and upper service and from court and government junior lawyers (Gerichts- und Regierungsreferendaren) or assistant judges (Assessoren) for the higher service. All these officials had to submit to a usually several-year administration preparatory education and were examined at the end of this schooling and after having passed the examination were appointed officials according to the regulations of the existing laws, principally of the German Officials Law (Deutschen Beamten Gesetzes).

Between the administration officials of the Gestapo and the Security police (Sipo) on the one hand and the executive officials of the Gestapo and of the Security police (Sipo) on the other hand there was a strict differentiation. These officials belong to two different classes of officials which had a different education and career. This was also legally clearly expressed by the fact that the police-officials-law (Polizeibeamten-Gesetz) applied only to the executive officials,

where as the German Officials laws (Deutsche Beamtengesetz) was exclusively authoritative for the administration offici There was also a difference in the service designation. The executive officials of the security police were designated as Criminal secretaries (Kriminalsekretär). Superior Criminal secretaries (Kriminalobersekretär). Criminal inspector (Kriminalinspektor) or Criminal councillor (Kriminalrat)etc. where as the officials of the administration service were designated as Police secretarie (Polizeisekretär). Superior police secretaries (Polizeiobersekretär) etc. or Government secretaries (Regierungssekretär), Superior government secretaries (Regierungsobersekretär) or Government insepector (Regierungsinspektor). X Also the service identification cards of the administration officials were different from those of the executive officials, in particular the administration officials did not possess an identification disk.

The tasks of the police-administration officials were tasks of pure administration. Their tasks consisted mainly in the procuring and accounting of money and material belong to the authorities, care of the buildings and supplying the with furniture, treating of personnel natters including pay, salary matters, pensions allowances for the bereaved e In the treatment of these affairs of administration the administration officials were strictly bound to the existin laws and especially to the following:

Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch	(Civil Code)
Deutsches Beamtengesetz	(German Law Concerning Civil Service Officials)
Polizeibeamtengesetz	(Law Concerning Police offici
Staats-bezw-Reichshaushaltsgesetz	(Law concerning State and Rei Budget)
Reichswirtschaftsordnung	(Reich economy decree)
Reichshaushaltordnung	(Reich budget decree)
Reichskassenordnung	(Reich Payment decree)
Reise-und Umzugskostengesetz	(Law concerning expenses of travel and moving)
Sanitätsordnung	(Health decree).
Reichsbauordnung	(Reich Building decree)

and others.

X and Superior Government inspector (Regierungsoberinspekt

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The Reich court of accounts (Reichsrechnungshof) investigated in great detail every year as to whether the instruction were observed.

If the Secret State police is reproached of having been composed of a union of persons having a plan to participate in criminal actions, this can by no means be pertinent for the administration officials of the Gestapo or the Security police; because in the first place the administration officials had nothing whatever to do with the executive service of the Gestapo and therefore actually not the least to do with the crimes they are accused of and besides on account of the separation of the sections with regard to space and departments did not have the least knowledge of them and secondly the administration officials did not voluntarily join the Gestapo, but were ordered or transferred to it as officials of other authorities. No protest of any kind could be raised against this transfer.

That the administration officials had no kind of knowledge and could not have any, about what was going on in the executive sections of the Gestapo - whether it was criminal or not - comes also from the fact that, within the Gestapo there were strict orders to keep things secret which at certain intervals were brought to mind and in part had to be signed time and again. A violation of these orders would have entailed severe and even the most severe punishment.

signed : Arnold Kreklow
(Arnold Kreklow)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of june 1946 in Nuernberg

Jack G. Wheelis
20 Lt.Inf. O 1330V98

I, Emma D. Schwabenland being thoroughly conversant with both the English and the German languages certify that I have acted interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

Emma D. Schwabenland)
(Emma D. Schwabenland)

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H5122-0031

Gestapo Exhibit No.22

Hugo Goppelt
Camp 75
Korwestheim

Nuernberg, 5 July 1946

Affidavit.

I, Hugo G o p p e l t being duly sworn depose and say:
My name is Hugo G o p p e l t, born on 1st August 1899 in Bietigheim, last service degree Criminal investigation director of the State police direction Vienna.

Professional career.

1 May 1921 Entered the Bavarian State police

1 August 1923 Employed as rural-police sergeant (Gendarmerie-Wachtmeister) of the Bavarian rural police section Schwaben and Neuburg in Augsburg,

1926 Ordered to Bavarian frontier police, Frontier police section Salzburg,

1932 Examination for the higher middle service at the Police direction Munich,

1934 Chief of the Frontier police section Salzburg,

1938 Chief of the frontier police commissariat and the frontier department Vienna.

That was the post that I had when the frontier police was joined to the Gestapo. From about 1942 on I had besides the care of the foreign consulates in Vienna as well as the organization of the care of the protection of factories in the area of the Vienna police direction especially in the frontier area.

My position allows me to make exact statements about the tasks of the frontier police and about the actual occurences at the frontier police commissariat and the subordinate offices.

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The members of the frontier police were taken over from the Bavarian frontie police, which existed already before 1933, into the frontier police of the Gestapo. Later on after the annexation of Austria the Austrian frontier police officials were added as well. The incorporation of the frontier polic officials was not voluntary neither in Bavaria nor in Austria. On the contra ry the officials were transferred as a group to the Gestapo, when unificatio was being brought about in the Reich, and after the annexation of Austria. When the Austrian frontier police was incorporated in the Gestapo, as far as I remember, 3 out of 120 officials left, one of which was either a Jew or a half Jew and the other two were transferred to the interior service on account of their age.

The officials could not object against their transfer to the Gestapo on grounds of the instructions concerning the rights of officials. They had to obey to this transfer. If they had not, they would have been punished, possibly dismissed from the state service and would have lost their means of existence.

The reinforcements for the frontier police were essentially procured from the frontier police school in Pretsch. Among the candidates coming from this frontier police school, there were many members of the SA and the SS, of which a considerable number was soon eliminated as they were not apt for the frontier police service.

The tasks of the frontier police were strictly laid down by law.

The tasks were mainly supervision of passenger-traffic across the frontier, the execution of police instructions with regard to passports, supervision of goods traffic in connection with the custom authorities, currency control etc..Political tasks, like those of the Gestapo in a stricter sense,were

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not the business of the frontier police. It had only to execute individual orders of its competent state police office, in the same way as this was also done by the police, the rural police and every other state authority.

I know from my own experience, that the tasks of the frontier police and also its activity did not change after 1933. The tasks remained the same as they were when I entered the frontier police in 1926. From press-repo I know the tasks of the Baden frontier police which has now been created They are again the same tasks which the frontier police always had.

In cases of infraction against the frontier police regulations persons arrested by the frontier police were handed over to the competent law-courts. In cases of violation of the foreign currency control persons arrested were handed over to the customs authorities. Persons whose name was on the German wanted persons index (Deutsches Fahndungsbuch) were handed over to the criminal investigation police. In some cases we had to hand over people, whom we had been instructed to arrest, to the Gestapo. For what reasons this was necessary, the frontier police officials knew but in very rare cases.

Of the criminal acts, with which the Gestapo is now reproached, the frontier police officials knew nothing. Neither did they have such criminal aims and tasks nor had they ever to do with these things. It was impossible in itself that the frontier police should have criminal aims and tasks, because a part of its offices were on foreign territory and the activity of their officials there was minutely determined by international agreements; particularly, such acts could not have been executed or such aims followed up on foreign territory.

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Affidavit: Hugo Goppelt, page 4

I must still draw attention to the fact, that the same tasks as those of the frontier police were executed, at many small frontier passages, by members of the Reich finance administration (Customs administration) in this the customs-officials were bound by exactly the same instr tions as the members of the frontier police. If then the members of the frontier police had been a union of person for the purpose of committing crimes, then this would have applied in the same measure to the members of the Reich finance administration too. In this connection I expressly state, that this does not refer to the activity of the Cus frontier protection, but to the activity of the customs-officials, who were working at the frontier customs houses

signed: Hugo Goppelt
(Hugo Goppelt)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of July 194
in Nuernberg.

S.H.Binder Capt.Inf.
O.358239

I, Emma D. Schwabenland being thoroughly conversant with both the English and the German Languages certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

signed: Emma D. Schwabenland.

I herewith certify that this is a true copy of the origin

Attorney at law.

Nuernberg the 8th July 1946.

H5122 - 0035

 GESTAPO Affidavit #25.

CIE 91 Darmstadt

15 June 1946

A f f i d a v i t

I, the undersigned W o l f f , Reinhard Int.No. 31 G 5 332 310, Occupation: Government councillor (Regierungsrat), last residence: Munich, the importance of an affidavit having been pointed out to me, declare under oath the following:

As chief of the Frankfurt/Oder and Weimar State police offices in the years of 1941 until March 1944, I had to extensively concern myself with the utilization of foreign labour. The work in this field covered a substantial part of the overall activity of the offices. The work was of an executive and of a preventive-police character.

The work in this field was so new that as a result actual events often took place before the RSHA issued the orders. Therefore, the Eastern-labour order of 1942 was not carried out, but the treatment of the Eastern workers followed from the analogues application of the utilization-of-labour orders issued up to then. In another case the order by the chief of the Security police and the SD of 17 December 1942, according to which at least 35000 persons capable of working were to be transported to concentration camps to work in the armament plants there was not carried out by many Gestapo offices. These persons were to be recruited from the prisoners of the labour training camps of the Stapo offices. This was incompatible with the customs followed until then and was interpreted as arbitrary measures by many office chiefs known to me. At conferences in the Main Reich Security Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) - Amt II - I learnt that the office was unable to fulfil the request of the Reichsführer SS to provide prisoners, because the Stapo leaders did not provide prisoners from their labour training camps but hid behind pretexts

Signed: Reinhard Wolff

I certify above true signature
as witness
Darmstadt, 25 June 1946
Signed: James P. Tasso
1st Lt.Inf.

I certify herewith that the above copy agrees with the original submitted to me.

Nuernberg, 6 July 1946

Attorney-at-law

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GESTAPO Affidavit #30.

Josef Losse
Int. Camp Neuengamme

Gestapo Exhibit No 30
Nuernberg, June 27th 1946.

Affidavit.

Josef L o s s e, being duly sworn, depose and say:
My name is Josef Losse, born 3.3.99 in Bauschdorff, last rank held: government official (Regierungsamtmann).

Professional career.

After leaving school, and until being called to arms in 1917, I was an agricultural student. After world war I, I worked for a short time at the Post office, entered the Police school in Muenster in 1920 and served from 1920 until 1930 with the police in Bielefeld. In 1930 I became a canditate for middle-rank administration (Anwaerter des mittleren Verwaltungsdienstes) and in 1931, a police secretary.
On May ist 1938, I was transferred to the Security Police Main Office in Berlin, as an official in charge of personnel questions of the officials of the higher executive branch (Sachbearbeiter fuer Personalangelegenheiten der Beamten des leitenden Vollzugsdienstes). On October 1st 1941, I was transferred to the State Police in Bruenn, where I worked as acting administration official (geschaeftsfuehrender Verwaltungsbeamter).
From May 8th 1944 until the end of the war, I was once more at the Main Security Police Office (RSHA). I worked there as an assistant establishment officer.

Construction and composition of the Gestapo in Bielefeld.

As I was, from 1934 to 1938 Establishment Officer (Personalreferent) of the Bielefeld Gestapo, I am in a position to give very precise information concerning the personnel conditions there out of my own knowledge. When the Gestapo was founded, in 1934, about 8 criminal investigation officials and 2 police administration officials of the criminal investigation police of

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Affidavit: Josef L o s s e, page 2

other cities were transferred to the Bielefeld Gestapo. The transfer was made without previous consent of the concerned officials. If they had refused, they would have had to reckon with a dismissal from the service without pensio so that unemployment would have threatened them. In the co of the years, further 15 police officials were enlisted at the Bielefeld Gestapo as candidates for the executive serv and also 5 candidates for the police administration service together with auxiliary personnel. Enlistments were always decided by professional and character aptitude, the questio of membership in party or subsidiary organization was of importance only for the discrimination between possible candidates of equal value. After the accomplishment of the construction of the Bielefeld state police - about the beginning of 1938 - that office comprised 80 to 90 officials divided as follows between the different branches of service:

Chief and his deputy	2
Police administration officials incl. candidates and auxiliaries	12
Drivers	5
Teletypists	3
Telephone operator - at the same time janitor	1
Caretaker and stoker	1
Office employees (female)	7
Higher-ranking executive officials	3
Middle-ranking executive officials incl. candidates at the branches Detmold	30
Paderborn and Buckeburg	5
Criminal investigation employes of the executive service	12
total about	81 persons

Of the professionals, i.e. the officials of the administrative and of the executive divisions, of the Gestapo, not a single one was a member of the NSDAP or of the SS before the year 1933. Only very few of the auxiliary personnel (employes, drivers, etc.) were members of the Party or of its associated organizations before 1933. Before 1936, not one Gestapo member was a member of the SS.

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Affidavit: Josef L o s s e, page 3

At the beginning of 1938, only about 10 members of the Gestap office had joined the SS. These SS members were distributed as follows:

Chief of office	1
Higher ranking executive division	1
Middle-ranking executive div.	1
Driver	3
Teletypists	2
Criminal investigation employes	1
Auxiliary office personnel	1
total	10

This survey makes it clear that out of more than 40 officials only 3 were SS members. A similar proportion prevailed concerning party membership.

As an establishment officer (Personalreferent) I have always insisted that all members of the Gestapo office were to adhere to legal prescriptions, and have always observed that the method of work of the executive service was quite correct. The ministry in Berlin had explicitly enjoined to report excesses on the side of officials, so that the officials concerned could be punished.

Construction and composition of the Gestapo in Bruenn.

In the spring of 1944, the personnel of the Gestapo directio in Bruenn comprised about 800 persons, distributed about as follows:

Police administration officials	about	35
Executive officials - criminal invest.off.	about	280
Drivers - employes	about	110
Frontier police officials	about	65
Criminal investig. employes-interpreters	about	30
Prison supervision personnel	about	80
Female office personnel	about	90
Other auxiliaries - communications personnel, detached from Waffen-SS, janitors, artisans, charwomen etc.	about	50
total	about	800 persons

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Affidavit: Josef Losse, page 4

About 25 persons, comprised in these figures, were on active military service; about 100 others were detached to other offices, particularly for police work, so that more than half of the personnel were people not ranking as officials, and which were always changing.

When the Gestapo direction in Bruenn was created, about 400 officials were transferred from offices in the Reich proper and, without having previously been asked to Bruenn or the local offices depending from Bruenn. More than half of the auxiliary personnel was under emergency duty or duty obligation (not-dienst- bzw. dienstverpflichtet).

No preference was ever given to members of the NSDAP or its organizations. Most of the officials and auxiliaries were not members of the SS and have came to the SS but owing to their service position, on the basis of the coordination decree; it should be noted that members of the police had to wear SS uniform in the Protectorate.

Instructions concerning secrecy at the Police.

Already before the war, there were severe regulations concerning the preserving of officials secrets. In January 1940, a decree of the Fuehrer rendered these regulations yet more severe. At first this decree applied to the Wehrmacht only, but a few days later it was made applicable to the Police too. According to its provisions, it was to be communicated each month anew to all members of the Police, accordingly also to the Gestapo. According to this official regulation, I have constantly issued this order in Bruenn and have pointed out, in conformity with the orders, given to me by the Reich Main Security Office, the grave results of a non-observance of the secrecy orders. Violations of the secrecy regulations could, in some cases, be punished by death. The result of these secrecy regulations was that no Gestapo official knew anything concerning the activity of another official, unless he handled it himself. Every individual official or employe was to know only the details of his own well-circumscribed duties.

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Affidavit: Josef L o s s e, page 5

Accordingly, the events concerning the executive division were known, as a rule, only to the executive officials, but not to the administrative officials or their auxiliary personnel. But even in the executive branch one department, e.g. counter-intelligence, did not know what happened in another one, e.g. the one entrusted with the combat against communism as I have had the occasion to observe.
Neither I nor the other officials know anything about criminal acts done or aimed at by the Gestapo, as charged with in the indictment. If such criminal aims would have become known, at least one among the many officials and employes with whom I had to do would have asked for his transfer or for his discharge, because he would not have wanted to participate in such crimes. But this has occurred, not even once, during the time of my service at the Gestapo.

signed: Josef Losse
(Josef Losse)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June 1946 in Nuremberg.
T.F. Modisett ist Lt. Inf., 01339200

I, Emma D. Schwabenland being thoroughly conversant with both the English and the German language certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

signed: Emma D. Schwabenland

I herewith certify the conformity of above copy with the original at hand.

Nuremberg, July 1st 1946.

Attorney-at-law.

H5122 - 0042

Gustav Gottwald

Gestapo Exhibit 31.
Nuremberg, 27 June 1946

Affidavit.

Gustav Gottwald being duly sworn, depose and say:
My name is Gustav Gottwald, born 17 February 1894 at Fellhammer
Last civil service rank: Regierungsrat (councillor to the government).
Professional career:

10.1. 19. Entered Frontier-Police Marienwerder
1. 1. 23 Criminal Assistant (Kriminalassistant)
1. 15.23. Secretary of Police (Polizeisekretaer)
10.1.28. Chief Secretary of Police (Polizeiobersekretaer)
5. 1.31. Inspector of Police (Polizeiinspektor)
10.1. 35. Chief Inspector of Police (Polizeioberinspektor)
1. 1.38. Police Councillor (Polizeirat)
1. 1.43. Government Councillor (Regierungsrat)

Since 1.1.23 I was in administrative police services without interruption. On 1 January 1935 I was transferred from the state police administration at Elbing to the Gestapo, i.e. to the State-Police-Office at Elbing. I had no say in the matter of my transfer. As an official I had to obey the order of transfer. On 1.1.38 I was transferred to the State-Police-Office Aachen and April 1, 1939 to the State-Police-Office Stettin and February 15, 1942 to the Reich-Security-Main-Office (RSHA), Amt I. All these transfers were made without my influence. At the RSHA, Amt I I first worked on general personnel affairs. At the beginning of 1944. I was put in charge of department IA1. As all the statistics of the personnel of the RSHA and subordinate offices were kept in this department, I am able to give the information on the number of persons working in the various sections.

H5122-0043

At the end of 1944 the Gestapo consisted approximately of the following:

1.	Administrative officers	3.000
2.	Executary officers	1 5.500
3.	Employees and workmen among them 9.000 called up for emergency-service (Notdienstverpflichtete)	1 3.500
		32. 000

These members of the Gestapo may be considered to be the "permanent" ones insofar as they made up the normal staff. In addition to these persons, there were the following groups:

4.	Detached from the Waffen-SS	3.500
5.	Taken over from the Secret Field-Police	5.500
6.	Taken over from the military defense (Abwehr) of the OKW	5.000
7.	Personnel of the former military letter-censorship	7.500
8.	Members of the "customs-frontier guard" (Zollgrenz-schutz)	45.000

Number 3 includes : office employees, clerical employees, teletypists, drivers, interpreters, cleaning-service etc. Regarding number 8 is to be mentioned that originally 55,000 members of the customs-frontier guard (Zollgrenzschutz) were taken over into the Security-Police, but shortly after the transfer 10.000 men were assigned for service to the Waffen-SS.

The administrative officials were, without exception, employed in purely administrative service. I do not know of a single case where an administrative official did executory work. On the other hand a considerable part of the executory officials was not doing executory work. This was true mostly of old officials, who in consideration of their age were given administrative duties (card index work etc.) exclusively. In my office in Berlin, for example, I had a Criminal-Chief - Secretary, (Kriminal Obersekretaer), who worked continously and exclusively on administrative matters.

For the setting up of the Secret-State-Police men were drawn almost exclusively from among the officials of the old Political Police. 1933-1934, however, a small number of members of the party or its organisations came into the Secret-State-Police. Some of these were, however, soon left again because it became evident that they did not have the knowledge required. To further supplement the Gestapo men were taken partly from the ranks of the criminal police and partly from the ranks of the regular police. In most of all cases the transfers were assignments, so that only in a very few instances one could spe of voluntary service.

signed Gustav Gottwald

I certify that the above signature is authentic signature of Gustav Gottwald.

Jack G. Th[illegible]olis, 2nd Lt. Inf. 01330490

I, Emma Schwabenland being thoroughly conversant with both the English and German language certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

Emma Schwabenland.

I herewith certify that this is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Attorney at Law.

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GESTAPO Affidavit #32.

Gestapo 32

George Schraepel
Int. Camp Nuernberg

Nuernberg, 11 July 1946

Affidavit

I, Georg S c h r a e p e l being duly sworn depose and say:

My name is Georg Schraepel born 26/6/1898 in Braunschweig, last rank: Government-director (Regierungsdirektor).

As a supplement to my affidavit of 27/6/1946 I declare:

The staff matters of the Gestapo as well as those of the Kripo (CIC) were handled by office I of the RSHA which I belonged to. Also during my activity as official in charge of staff matters (Personalreferent of the Kripo from 1/4/1941 to 1945 I was constantly in touch with the official in charge of staff matters (Personalreferent) of the Gestapo, because the Gestapo asked me constantly for personnel. As the legal regulations for the filling of service-positions with the Kripo applied also to the filling of service-positions with the Gestapo, I know exactly those regulations for both groups. All this applies so much more, as the Gestapo and Kripo had the same chief, so that for this reason alone the uniform coordination of staff matters was safeguarded.

As I also was in charge of the official in charge of staff matters of the Gestapo since January 1944, I am all the more acquainted with all that happened.

signed Schraepel

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of July 1946 in Nuernberg.

signed Jack C. Thelin
1st Lt., O-1330498

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GESTAPO Affidavit #32.

Affidavit of Georg Schraepel, page 2

I, Arnold Joseph being thoroughly conversant with both the English and the German languages certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

signed Arnold Joseph

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of the original.

Nuernberg, 11 July 1946

Attorney at law.

H5122 - 0047

GESTAPO Affidavit #34.

Gestapo 34

Friedrich Janne
Camp Garmisch

Nuernberg, 9 July 1946

A F F I D A V I T

I, Friedrich J a n n e being duly sworn, depose and say:

My name is Friedrich Janne, born 6 Jan.1892 in Pronsloff, last civil service rank Regierungsrat(governmental Councellor) .

Professional career

1919 Joined the administrative service of the "Schutzpolizei" (Regular Police) as "Oberwachtmeister" (sergeant)

1924 In the administration of the Schutzpolizei Berlin Secretary of police (Polizeisekretaer)

1927 Chief Secretary of Police (Polizeiobersekretaer): Administrative work with the Police Superintendent (Polizeipraesidium) Berlin .

1930 Inspector of police (Polizeiinspektor)

1 April 1933, transfer, that is, ordered to join the Secret State Police Office Berlin.

I received at that time a letter, reading as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Reich Minister of the Interiour you are hereby transferred as of .... to the Secret Police Office."

I had no say in the matter of this transfer. The attempt of my superior in the Police Presidency to save me from this transfer, failed.

1 April 1934 Chief Police Inspector(Polizeioberinspektor)

1 October 1935 Police Councellor (Polizeirat)

1 October 1937 Amtsrat

7 December 1937 Officer in charge of staff matters

1 November 1941 Government Councellor (Regierungsrat) .

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July 1944 Transferred to the Gestapo Leitstelle, Munich

24 April 1945 Put on inactive status. (Versetzt in den Wartestand.

In the state police office and later in the RSHA I was always an administrative official and handled there different matters (economic and personnel matters etc.)

Until 1933 I belonged to the Schrader Association which had socialdemocratic leanings. On 1 May 1937 I was admitted into the Party after having already in May 1936 been transferred to the SS. On 1 October 1938 I was promoted to SS Hauptsturmfuehrer,(Captain) on 1 November 1938 to SS Sturmbannfuehrer (Major). The transfer into the SS and the promotion was on the basis of the Assimilation-of-rank decree, according to the rank I held at the various times in the Gestapo.

Just as in the cases of the other administrative officials my transfer to the Gestapo was also not voluntary. I could not resist this transfer without violating my duty as civil servant.

From June 1933 on a number of members of the General SS came to the Gestapo as young replacements. These, however, had a wrong idea of the work with the Gestapo, as they believed they could have a soft life and good time there. Therefore the majority of these people soon left again and the replacements from then on came mainly from the ranks of those with priority on civil service jobs and especially through transfer from the criminal and security police. (Kriminalpolizei und Sicherheitspolizei

The officials for the Gestapo were never selected from the viewpoint that the Gestapo was a criminal organisation. It was nothing of the kind as its tasks were regulated by law and generally known. Crimes against peace were just as little envisaged as were crimes against humanity.

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On the contrary, misuse of the official authority which occured once in a while was severely punished.

The administrative officials of the Gestapo had nothing to do with the execution. Consequently they did not know, as far as they were not concerned with disciplinary matters, of the excesses of individual members of the Gestapo. This is all the more true, as according to the existent rules of secrecy no official heard of the activity of another official in another section.

In 1944 I was transferred from the RSHA to Munich, because my then immediate superior was also transferred, "because he was too soft". The new chief of Department II at that time SS Standartenfuehrer Spacil brought 6 to 8 men from the SS along whom he employed in his office. Spacil expressly emphasized at that time "I do not want to increase, I want to decrease the staff".

While I was with the State Police Department, Munich I was working in the Sept. I and II also. There too I just as the other officials, never heard anything of the criminal deeds of which the Gestapo is now being accused.

signed Friedrich Janne

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July 1946 in Nurnberg.

signed: Paul S. Punger, Capt. O-451219

I, M.I. Arkans being thoroughly conversant with both the English and the German language certify that I have acted as interpreter for t swearing of this affidavit.

Maria I, Arkan

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of the original.

Nuernberg, 11 July 1946

Attorney at law.

H5122 – 0050

GESTAPO Affidavit #35.

Gestapo 35

Nuernberg, July 8th, 1946

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Hans Helmut Wolff and Karl Foerster being duly sworn depose and say:

1. My name is Hans Helmut Wolff, born 2/2/1910 in Wiehl, last rank: Government chief councillor (Oberregierungsrat).
From Oct. 1942 - Febr. 1945 I was working in the Reich Main Security Office (R.S.H.A.) as Regierungsrat (government councillor), afterwards as Oberregierungsrat (government chief councillor).

2. My name is Karl Foerster, born 15 Nov. 1899 in Danteln, district Cronau, last rank: criminal investigation councillor (Kriminalrat).
From 1934 - 1945 I have worked, with an interruption of 11 months, 1936 - 1937, at the State Police in Kassel, as a criminal investigation commissioner (Kriminal Kommissar) at the Secret State Police Office, and later as a criminal investigation councillor (Kriminalrat) at the Reich Main Security Office, (R.S.H.A.) division (Amt) IV.

Enclosed affidavit has been thoroughly discussed with the members of the Gestapo and later, RSHA, which are at present at the I.C.91 in Darmstadt. The members of the former Gestapo and of the RSHA have been cautioned that the statement is intended for use as evidence at the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg, and that false statements will be severely punished.

After having been duly instructed they have signed the statement in the form as enclosed.

signed Hans Helmut Wolff
signed Karl Foerster

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of July 1946 in Nuremberg.

signed John W. Laurence, 1st Lt.
01332903

I, Emma D. Schwabenland being thoroughly conversant with both the English and German language certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

Emma Schwabenland.

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I Camp 91 Darmstadt, 22 May 1946

We undersigned, former members of the RSHA, division IV and of the Gestapo, in IC 91 Darmstadt, make the following affidavit concerning the organization and method of work of division IC of RSHA and Gestapo. We have been cautioned concerning the penalties which a false affidavit carries.

Before the constitution of the RSHA - about 1939 - the central executive of the political police was concentrated in divisions II and IIIof the Gestapo.

Division II was directed since about 1935 by the later SS-Gruppenfuehrer Lieutenant General of Police Heinrich Mueller, who had come to Berlin in April 1934 (he had been working in the Bavarian political police and, still earlier, in the old Bavarian political police before 1933), together with the Chief of the Gestapo and later CdS (Chief of the Security Police) Heydrich. This division II was exclusively concerned with the defence against interiour enemies and was divided as follows:

II A Communists, Marxists, offences against the "Malice Law" (Heimtuecke-Gesetz)within these spheres.

II B Churches, Freemasons, Jews

II C Reaction and opposition on the side of rightists in general,offences against the "Malice Law" on the side of these spheres,

II D Protective custody,

II E Economy,

II F Administration of card index and files.

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II G Protective service (Schutzdienst)

II H Party,

II K Intelligence department

II S Repression of homosexuals,
(Special task of the RFSS)

Division III was under the direction of the later SS-Obergruppenfuehrer, then Ministerial Director Dr. Werner Best, who was at the same time Heydrich's deputy and chief of Division I of the Gestapo (Personnel-Economy-Administration). Division III was the central executive of counter-intelligence including industry protection.

When the RSHA was created, these divisions II and III were me into the new division IV, under direction of the, until then, chief of division, and from then on, chief of office Mueller. Division IV was subdivided, until about the middle of 1944, wi small unimportant changes, as follows:

Its head was Mueller, who was deputy of the CdS - first Heydrich, then Kaltenbrunner - for his own department, i.e. the Gestapo CdS and after him the Chief of Division IV were, the fore, responsible. No change took place in this respect when Kaltenbrunner was in office. All reports to the higher levels, particularly to the RFSS or to the Reich Marshal, were signed, as a matter of principle, by the CdS only. If the latter was absent, his return was awaited for less urgent decisions, while for important urgent matters his decision was asked for by telephone, teletype or courier. Only less important questions, such as factual reports, were, when reported to the higher levels, signed by the Chief of Office IV himself, but even such reports were submitted to the CdS after his return. On the whol Mueller was a very prudent man who would not have acted with the consent of the CdS, and, when his position became a more ind pendent one after Heydrich's death, he was very careful indeed to avoid any impression that he wanted to overlook the new chief, Kaltenbrunner.

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Division (office)

Until the reorganisation in 1944 took place, IV was subdivi in 5 groups with about 5 sections:
Each group was headed by the group chief , who was, as far as his group was concerned, deputy of the Chief of Office in the latter's absence. The position of the group chiefs was a rather difficult one, as Mueller, whose long experience had ma him a specialist in nearly all subjects, stood in most cases in immediate contact with the respective section head jokingly called by him his "encyclopedia", without the Group chief's intervention, and had current discussions wit those section heads. The Group chief, it is true, participated, with his signature, in the written reports, but had strive himself to keep a clear vision of his responsibility by permanent contact with his Office chief and his section heads.
Both the CdS and the Chief of Office IV lacked a man endowe with the position similar to the one of a chief of staff, as it was usual in the Wehrmacht. Moreover, the Chief of Office IV did not possess a personal reporting official, who normally would have a factual knowledge concerning the matters pending at the Chief of Office.

Only the later SS-Oberführer, Colonel of Police Panthinger, who was on intimate terms with Mueller and who can be calle his confident, had any close personal and actual relations with Mueller. Just as Mueller, Pantzinger had originated from the old Bavaria political police, and had come to Berlin with him or through him; in fact, Mueller had brough to Berlin quite a number of former collaborators from the Bavarian political police.

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Owing to this close contact and his confidential personal position, Pantzinger was generally looked upon as Mueller's deputy and was indeed currently entrusted by the latter with special tasks, over and above his proper department IV a.

Until the reorganization in 1944 took place the organisation about as follows:

IV A - IV G: Sections.

IV A 1 communism

IV A 2 marxism

IV A 3 reaction, rightist opposition

IV A 4 protection service, (Schutzdienst), special tasks

IV A 5 passport forgeries

IV B 1 Catholic church

IV B 2 Protestant church

IV B 3 dissenters

IV B 4 Jews

IV C 1 card index, file administration

IV C 2 protective custody, IV C3 press, IV C4 Party

IVD 'Country' departments

IV D 1 "Protectorate", occupied Balkan countries

IV D 2 "Government-general"

IV D 3 "Eastern emigration, nationalist Ukranian resistance movement", friendly and neutral aliens in the Reich

IV D 4 Western and Northern countries

IV D 5 occupied Eastern territories of the U.S.S.R

IV E counter intelligence sections

IV E 1 general counter intelligence questions

IV E 2 industrial protection, economic counter-intelligence

IV E 3 Western countries ,

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IV E 4 North Western and Northern countries

IV E 5 U.S.S.R and Far East

IV E 6 Southern countries and Balkan

IV G St General office

IV N Information department (Nachrichtenreferat)

IV Z S Central visa office

IV G Inspector-general of the frontiers.

At the reorganization in the middle of 1944 the old 5 groups were transformed, for practical and personnel economy reasons, into 2 groups with each 6 and 4 newly-created "sections" and corresponding reporting offices. Group A consisted of the so-called department reporting offices of the, until now, groups IV and was headed by Fantzinger, whereas group B consisted of so-called 'country' departments including the, until now, counter-intelligence (groups IV D-E) and was headed by SS-Oberfuehrer, colonel of police Pifrader.

The groups themselves were subdivided about as follows:

IV A I a communism, marxism

IV A 1 b rightist opposition

IV A 2 a parachutists

IV A 2 b sabotage

IV A 3 a general security questions

IV A 3 b economy and industry security

IV A 4 a church

IV A 4 b Jews

IV A 5 a security service

IV A 5 b press and party

IV A 6 a card index, and document administration

IV A 6 b protective custody,

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IV B 1 a France, Belgium (occupied territories only)

IV B 1 b Netherlands, England and U.S. of America (for counter-intelligence purposes)

IV B 1 c Denmark, Norway

IV B 2 a U.S.S.R.

IV B 2 b Poland

IV B 2 c Czecho-Slovakia

IV B 3 a Balkans

IV B 3 b Italy

IV B 4 a general passport questions

IV B 4 b central visa office

IV a A foreign workers

IV N Information Department (Nachrichtenreferat)

IV C St General office (Geschaeftsstelle)

IV G Inspector-general of the frontiers

Owing to the pronounced local decentralization of the Berlin offices and the continuous air attacks, both group chiefs had close contact with Mueller. This contact had more personal and technical results for Pifrade (IV B) owing to the subject, which in many cases was new to him. This too was the case, while entrusted with their manifold special tasks, for their two deputies (for IV A at first Mildner, then Huppenkothen, for IV B Lischka). However, and just as before, Mueller was in the closest possible contact with his department heads. The diffucult position mentioned above of the former 5 group chiefs - until the reorganization in 1944 - applied now likewise to the new section heads.

A special fact is worth mentioning: at the reorganization, a peculiar interlocking was established, insofar as the deputies of group chiefs were at the same time heads of a section, the section heads mostly at the head of a department.

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Owing to this peculiar organization and to the immediate communication between Office chief (Amtschefs) and department heads (Referenten), the Section heads (Abteilungsleiter) occupied more or less but a "honorary" position, based on their own activity, especially on the time left to the by their - in most cases concurrent - activity as department heads (Referent).

Most important of all for the factual discussions were accordingly the personal conferences between Office chief (Amtschef) and Group chief (Gruppenleiter) or their deputies on the one hand, and, as until now, Office chief and his department heads (Referenten) on the other. At those conferences, all involved factual and departmental questions were debated and laid down in corresponding reports and notes. The reports were drafted according to the orders issued by the concerned officials or, for more important matters, by the department heads, section heads, group chiefs or even by the chief of office himself, according to their importance, and finally , as mentioned before, signed by the ChS for report to the higher levels. The same applied to drafting and communications of general importance, if addressed to Reich ministers in person or to highest executives of the same rank. If it was not a matter of general importance or if it was addressed to some other department (Ressort) as a whole, the document was signed, according to its importance, by office chief, group chief, section head or department chief.

Owing to this kind of personal collaboration, only the persons immediately concerned were conversant with the subject at hand, especially as, on the base of the instructions received, the rules concerning secrecy were strictly observed in Office IV. This had already been so

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before the war, increased from the beginning of the war on and reached its peak with the well-known Fuehrer decree concerning secrecy, according to which only the persons, immediately concerned, was allowed to have any knowledge of the secrets which concerned them. If one takes into consideration how severely the SS and Police jurisdiction punished any offence, then it will be clear that any person concerned was careful not to transgress such orders.

In this connection, another fact should be taken into decisive considerati In the course of the war, until September 1944 (evacuation of a large part of Office IV into the surroundings of Kuestrin), but especially in the course of the aerial warfare, Office IV had been gradually decentralized to a number of parts of the city. The following examples will illustrate this in brief. The Church departments of that time (IV B 1-3) were , shortly already after the outbreak of the war, in the Meineckestrasse (Zoo quarter, the - then - Jewish department IV B 4 in the Kurfuerstenstrasse (Zoo quart and it remained there without interruption during the later evacuation of the greatest part of Office IV; the - then - Protective custody reporting office IV C 2 in Steglitz; the country department IV D I in Lichterfelde Ost, the Central visa office in Pankow. In the head office Prinz Albrecht-strasse 8 and Wilhelmstrasse the department of the old groups IV A and E, the Eastern departments IV D 5 and the card index and document administrati were located until November 1943. After the aerial attacks of August 1943, the card index and document administration was evacuated to Theresienstadt the Protective custody department to Prague. The country departments IV D 1-4 were transferred to Steglitz, the Counter-intelligence department (Abwehrreferate) IV E to the Kurfuerstendamm, later on to the Artillerie- and Lutherstrasse, the Eastern department (Ostreferat) IV D 5 to the Zimmerstrasse.

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Owing to this intense de-centralization and the heavy demands of duty, any friendly intercourse transcending the level of colleagues working in the same building was out of question, apart from purely official conferences. Only when department heads used to deputize for one another if temporarily absent, as e.g. in the Country departments IV D 1-4, a short instruction, insofar as absolutely necessary was given. However it must be always emphasized that the regulations concerning secrecy were strictly observed towards the notcompetent departments and colleagues.

This was by no means changed by the "department heads conferences" (Referentenbesprechungen), in which participated, of course, also group chiefs and section heads, and which were held either weekly or at greater intervals. As a matter of principle, only purely technical matters and questions of general personal attitude were discussed at those conferences. Factual questions of interest to the other reporting officials, beyond the sphere of the immediately concerned personal groups and general surveys were not discussed at all, so that the participants in these conferences parted in most cases in a disillusioned mood, having, in their opinion, only wasted their time.

In just the same manner as the specialization of the individual department heads of Office IV caused their all but airtight separation of the proper field or work, this was also the case for their subordinates, the department chiefs (Sachgebietsleiter) and individual officials (Sachbearbeiter) : every official was a specialist in his special subject and knew, in general, about departmental questions of his colleagues only what would have been necessary if the need for deputizing should arise. For the rest, they met their colleagues working in the same building only and were entirely taken up, in most cases, by their own duties.

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Aside from these conferences of the department heads, the Chi of Office IV convoked - about 4 times in the last two years - the SS Führer and the officials equal to them in rank - in most cases, up to Higher secretaries (Obersekretaer) - to duty roll calls. On these occasions too, and just as at the conferences of department heads, only an instruction concerni the technical aspect of work was given, together with an injunction for a specific attitude based on the policy of the day, and which ended mostly with the communication of new and severe sentences of SS and Police courts.

In this connection, it ought once more to be empnasized that, since the beginning of the war, and at first temporarily the militarized forces of the Security Police, (Sipo) but, a short time afterwards, the entire Security Police (Sipo) was subjected to military criminal law in the form of SS and Police jurisdiction. By this, the Gestapo members were subjected to military discipline and jurisdiction over and above their duties as officials, insofar as they had to count, if not complying with a given order or directive, with the threa of a trial for "military disobedience" or the like.

At the above-mentioned roll calls, of course, no extensive objective instruction was given. Moreover, the Chief of Office IV was not a good orator and, therefore, made such roll calls as short as possible . In short intervals, accordin to necessity, the red-edged"Reports of events important to State police" which were intended to publish individual events and successes concerning the State police and which had happened on Reich territory, were issued by office IV, owing to the orders for secrecy, no mention was made, on the whole, of such events of greater, in the first place, political importance, which would have been of greater interest to all.

Gestapo Affidavit 46

Nuernberg, Germany

A F F I D A V I T

of

Walter H U P P E N K O T H E N .

I, Walter Huppenkothen, born on 31 December 1907 at Haan/Rheinland, resident of Berlin/Grunewald, lawyer by profession, at present in the court jail Nuernberg, being duly sworn, depose and say:

Since 1935 a member of the Secret State Police, last position Government Director (Regierungsdirektor) in Department IV of the RSHA, last SS-rank, SS-Standartenfuehrer (Colonel)

From my activity with the Secret State Police, especially with Department IV of the RSHA I am well informed as to the basic principles of organization of the task groups. (Einsatzgruppen.) From my official activity I have also knowledge concerning the relationship between the tasks and aims of the task groups and task details (Einsatzkommandos) and of the tasks and aims of the Secret State Police. On the strength of this knowledge I state:

The task groups were not a part of the Secret State Police - Department IV of the RSHA.

They were composed of members of the Secret State Police, the criminal investigation police and the SD, who were officially detailed to the task groups by the Department I of the RSHA, furthermore of units of the ordinary police and the Waffen-SS and of units of native volunteers. Finally there were emergency service conscripts (Notdienstverpflichtete) from the Reich assigned to the task groups, who were used in the first place as interpreters and technical personnel. The leaders of the task groups and the task details were taken from the Secret State Police as well

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as from the criminal investigation police and the SD. The duties of the task groups were only insofar similar to those of the Secret State Police as they had to maintain peace, security and order in the rear of the fighting troops. This task was along the lines of the State Police as well as of the criminal investigation police and the ordinary police. If beyond that the task groups were detailed for other duties (such as combatting of partisans, carrying out of executions) these duties did not belong to the functions (funktionsnotwendig) of the Secret State Police.

The above statement is true. This statement has been given by me voluntarily and without any coercion. I have read and signed it.

WALTER HUPPENKOTHEN
Signature of Affiant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July 1946 of Nuernberg, Germany.

PAUL S. BURGER, Capt. O. 451219
Name, Grade, ASN

I, M.S. Cohans being thoroughly conversent with both in English and German, certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

M.S. COHANS

H5122 - 0063

Gestapo-Exhibit 42

Dr. Theodor Grafenberger Nuernberg, 26 June 1946

A f f i d a v i t

Dr. Theodor G r a f e n b e r g e r being duly sworn depose and say:

My name is Theodor Grafenberger, born 14 March 1896 at Uffenheim. I was in charge of church affairs at the Stapo office in Nuernberg in 1938/1939. Among other departments, Party affairs and Jews were under my jurisdiction at that time. The Jew pogrom of 8/9 November 1938 took the Nuernberg Stapo completely by surprise. I learned about it only the next day as I came to my office as usual. The officers of the Nuernberg Gestapo were all indignant about these outrages. It was reported to me that it came to most serious encounters between Party leaders and Stapo officers, when officers of the Stapo who happened to pass by tried to intervene. As one of our officers tried to prevent the Synagogue from being set on fire, the Kreisleiter declared to him that the Gestapo had no business here and had no right to give him any orders. Dr. Martin, Gestapo leader at that time, issued strict orders to the officers of the Gestapo to give every possible assistance to the Jews who had been arrested in the meantime or were asking for protection by the police.

In spite of the order from Berlin to bring the Jews into concentration camps, the Nuernberg Stapo had released many of these in custody and very often with invented reasons and false statements.

Signed: Dr. Theodor Grafenberger

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of June 1946, in Nuernberg.

A.Machmitt 2nd Lt.Inf. 01339200

I, Emma Schwabenland being thoroughly conversant with both the English and German languages certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

Signed: Emma Schwabenland

I herewith certify that this is a true copy of the original submitted to me.

Attorney-at-Law.

Gestapo

Nuernberg, Germany

A F F I D A V I T

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of

Karl -Hein e n d t.

I, Karl Heinz Bendt, born on 8 July 1908 at Jevenstedt/District of Rendsburg, resident of Schleswig, am Damm 3, businessman by profession, at present in the court jail Nuernberg, being duly sworn, depose and say:

From April 1936 on I belonged to the Security Service RFSS (ReichsfuehrerSS), from 23 November 1939 to 17 June 1941 I was chief of the SD -sector (Leitabschnitt) Neustettin, from 17 Jun 1941 until 6 February 194[illegible] Chief of the SD Central sector (Leitabschnitt) Breslau, from 15 Febr. 1943 until 23 Nov. 1943 detailed as chief III to the Chief Security Police and S[illegible] in Kiew and later Rowno, from 6 Febr. 1944 until the end of the wa chief of the SD sector Duesseldorf.

On the strength of my activity I state concerning the task groups (Einsatzgruppen) [illegible] task details (Einsatzkommandos) what follows:

The task groups and task details in the East were composed of members of the Gestapo, the Kripo (criminal investigation police and the SD. They furthermore consisted of men of the Waffen SS, the regular police, units formerly Germans living abroad (Volksdeutsche) and formations made up by natives. The Security Police (Gestapo and Kripo) assigned hereto [illegible]%. If the emergency service conscripts (Notdienstverpflichtete) are added it can be said that task groups and details were not a part of the Stapo Office IV RSHA. Of this approximately 10% the chief 1/11 and a large part of his staff were always pure administration officials at that who had nothing to do with executory tasks.

Whereas the duties of the Stapo in the Reich were subject to f legal regulations and had as their purpose in the safeguardin of the political order, there were in the operational areas to on a broader basis and they can be characterized as of a state police and criminal police as well as of ordinary police natur The purpose was to safegu[illegible] the security in the rear of the

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fighting troops. To this end the Department IV had, through search and arrest, to make the work of saboteurs and all those elements impossible who became or could become a danger in the front area or in the rear army area. According to the circumstances prevailing in the operational area quick and appropriate measures had to be taken. The Dept. IV of the task-group gave the necessary technical instructions to the details. Those persons who had to be considered dangerous had to be brought to concentration camps (Sammellagern) by the details.

It was absolutely out of question to let anything transpire of these and other activities through reports to the subordinate offices of the Secret Statepolice and criminal investigation police in the Reich. Reports about mass shootings were given task groups generally only to the chief of the security police and the SD personally and never to other departments of the Office IV or subordinate offices. I have never seen any orders which were issued by the organization of the Stapo, Kripo or SD with regard to mass shootings.

Concerning the document USSR-55, re atrocities of the Gestapo in Krasnodar, which is known to me, I can state what follows:

In the beginning of April 1943, at a commander's meeting in Kiew, I met the so-called "Colonel C h r i s t m a n n, for a short moment. As the task group D was just being sent out on operation, against partisans and was passing through Kiew, the commanders of this group took part as guests in the meeting. Christmann was SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Lt. Colonel and Commander of a task detail in the task group D. While the task group D was operating in the Caucasus there was never a stationary office there. A KDS (Chief Security Police) Caucasus was therefore never established, since the task-group with their details remained always in the operational area of the army. One can therefore not and at no place speak of a Gestapo jail, because there was no such institution with the task details. At the best they could have had a concentration camp (Sammellager). The number of members of such a detail can be estimated at approximately 180 persons. If the document USSR-5[illegible] of a special detail SS - 10[illegible] it apparently refers to the special detail 10A which was part of the task group D. In no case was this detail a punitive detail or any other department office or authority of the Gestapo. In other respects also, one, can not speak of Gestapo offices in connection with the mentioned document because there were never any of those in the Caucasus.

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So-called death vans, that is trucks in which the passengers were killed by blowing gas into vans, were as far as I know, not used by stationary offices of the Sipo in the East. I know for instance that during my activity there no vans of this type were used by the office Kiew by the office of the BDS and the SD (Chief of Security Police).

The above mentioned facts are true, this statement is given voluntarily and without any coercion. I have read and signed it.

signature of affiant: Karl-Heinz Bendt

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of July 1946, at Nuremberg, Germany

signed: S.H. Binder 0-358239
Capt, Inf,

I, Kueta Likouska being thoroughly conversant with both in English and German, certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

Kueta Likouska

H5122-0068

GESTAPO Affidavit #39.
Gestapo 39

Walter Huppenkothen Nuernberg, 18 July 1946

A F F I D A V I T

I, Walter Huppenkothen being duly sworn, depose and say: My name is Walter Huppenkothen,,I was born in Haan (Rhineland) on 31 December 1907.My last rank was:Government director (Regierungdirektor)in the Reich Main Sec.Off.(RSHA).

Professional career:

1927 matriculation examination

1931 first Examination for Higher Legal Career(Referendar)

1934 assistant at law court (Gerichtsassessor)

1935 1 December tentatively taken over by general and internal administrati . and assigned to the Gestapo

1936 1 December "Regierungsassesor"

1938 Sept.Governmental Councillor (Regierungsrat)

1942 September Chief Governmental Councillor (Oberreg.Rat)

1944 November,Governmental director(Regierungsdirektor)

1May 1933 date of joining the party , no official capacity

1May 1933 date of joining the SS. Last rank (assimilated rank) SS Colonel (Standartenfuehrer)

From October 1936 until July 1941 I was Deputy Chief and Chief of State police offices, then, up to the time of the collapse, in the Reich Main Sec.Off. (RSHA),Amt IV. There I was at first Chief of section IV E (Counter-intelligence, Economy, affairs of frontier police).Then,after the reorganization (1April 1944) I became Chief of section IV A 3 and, effective as of 1 February 1945 I was appointed temporary Deputy Chief of section IV A.

In consequence of the development of the war situation, I could , however, gain no insight into the activities of section IVA, since the files and practically all departments had been evacuated from Berlin and only few co-workers remained there.

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By reason of my activity in the Gestapo, I am in a position to state the following:

1. The tasks of the Gestapo were determined by law. Character and forms of tis activities were clearly defined by instructions and decrees.
It was the duty of the heads of offices to supervise the observing of laws and instructions and to take disciplinary measures;-in cases of infringements and violations of the criminal law- by setting in motion criminal proceedings against subordinates. (after subordination of the Security Police under SS and police jurisdiction this was done by factual reports to the examining official of the inspectors resp. Chief of the Security-police and SD). Most officials of the Gestapo originated from the old political police or other such authorities and had come to join the Gestapo by transfers. some against their will. As officials of long standing, they could not have the conviction, that they were members of an organization, which aimed at criminal objectives.
2. Activity of the Gestapo in individual cases was chiefly based upon information and reports from the public, the authorities and offices of the party and its organizations. An intelligence service of its own existed up to 1942 only in its beginning. Only about 1942 an own intelligence service, (N-Nachrichten Referat) was established in the State police offices, whose task was the creation of a carefully planned intelligence apparatus for all spheres of Gestapo tasks. I am not in position to judge the effect of this institution upon the whole of the activity of the Gestapo, since I lack a clear perception. The decrees of Mueller (Chief of Amt IV) repeatedly stressed, that only reliable persons of good character were to be admitted to work in the intelligence service and that generally speaking, activity in the

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intelligence service was not taken seriously enough by the various offices.

3. Upon my assuming office in the RSHA in August 1941, Mueller declared to me that in his sphere of activity he placed great value upon the observing of stipulations for secrecy and that he would proceed without pity with the sharpest measures against infringements. He based this upon the directives for secrecy (Verschlusssachenanweisung) to which all authorities and Wehrmacht-offices were subjected and the principal decree of the Fuehrer (grundsaetlicher Fuehrerbefehl) of the beginning of 1940, whereby in the carrying out of affairs subject to secrecy, the individual person was to know only that much, as was absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of his mission. Contraventions against these instructions were punishable as high treason.

These provisions were scrupulously observed in the Amt IV of the RSHA. The professional departments were instructed about directives of other professional departments only insofar, as they had to have official knowledge of the same. Discussions about affairs subjected to secrecy were forbidden even among comrades who worked in the same sphere of activity. The various departments of Amt IV were installed in altogether about 10 office buildings, which were distributed throughout Berlin, so that personal communication could hardly take place and the officials frequently did not know one another.

Departmental discussions took place only at great intervals and dealt exclusively with general affairs of office. Any handling of details of facts was as a principle, prevented by Mueller by pointing out that such affairs did not belong to the concerned officials; the official was to consult him personally.

Discussions between section or departmental chiefs hardly ever took place. No affairs falling under directives for secrecy (Verschlussachenanweisung) were discussed in them. Apart from this, Mueller was of opinion that the interpolation of section departmental leaders between him and the experts (Referenten) which had taken place without his consent, would make difficult the regular conduct of official affairs.

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Therefore in most cases he dealt directly - that is without participation of the section resp. departmental chiefs - with the expert (Referent), so that in these cases the sectional or departmental chiefs concerned, could only find out from the expert, what decision Mueller had made. In connection with this it should be mentioned that listening to foreign broadcasts was as a matter of principle forbidden to members of the Gestapo too. Exception hereto was granted only to very few members; permission was granted generally only for certain special senders and broadcasts. Departmental experts received knowledge obtained by reports of the research office (Forschungsamt FA) only in part and insofar, as was necessary for the handling of the fact in hand. Even the "reports from the Reich" issued by the RSHA and "reports from abroad" published by the Amt IV which had originally been forwarded to a few members of Amt IV, - among them to myself - were, since about the middle of 1943 no longer distributed since "for reasons of secrecy", the circle of addresses was to be limited". Thus a system of complete isolation of the individual in the sphere of his individual work was created. Since Mueller in dealing with individual cases frequently assigned experts or individual persons not competent for the case at hand without the knowledge of the departmental experts (Fachreferenten) even this fact is true only to a certain extent. The only one who was informed about all affairs, was Mueller himself. During the period of my activity in Amt IV Mueller was on vacation only once for a short while and another time he was ill. In both cases he was deputized by Panzinger, the chief of section IV A. Contrary to other offices of the RSHA, a permanent deputy of the chief of Amt IV was not provided. Moreover, Mueller had reserved for himself the right of decision in all matters, of any importance, also in individual cases,

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he alone was permitted to sign directives which were to be forewarded to several offices, even if it concernd irrelevant matters. Moreover I had made the experience that Mueller himself was not very keen on taking decisions, but in most cases which were not within the framework of the current official regulations he obtained directives from superior offices (Chief of Security Police, Reichsführer SS.)

In consequence of the strict observation of instructions for secrecy and the resulting departmental isolation of the individual, only a very few members of the Gestapo will be in a position to present their point of view with respect to all acts incriminating the Gestapo. I myself - I believe I can also speak for officials and personnel subordinated to me - have not obtained any knowledge either officially or unofficially of "Border incidents" (para.V of the indictment) and of measures for the physical annihilation of Jewry and of the "Kugelerlass".

Summaricing reports about the activities of task forces (Einsatzgruppen) of the Security Police and the SD in the East have not been presented to me. I have only seen special reports and extracts from larger reports, which were concerned with the activities of the Russian information service in the rear of fighting troops. These reports had the same sort of contents as the portrayals, given by other office (e.g. military intelligence) (militaerische Abwehr). From official and private conversations with members of the Gestapo, who had been employed in the East, I have gained the impression, that the proper police activity of the security police in the East was completely overshadowed by tasks foreign to the police (above all, combatting of partisans).

4. The department for Jews (Judenreferat) (IV B 4, later IV A 4 b) and its chief, SS Colonel Eichmann, held a special position in Amt IV. It was installed in a building on Kurfuerstendamm,

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in which Eichmann and most of the members of his office lived. Eichmann himself and a large part of the members of his office were not civil service officials, but were members of the SD. Apart from the above department, he was head of an office in Prague, which, to my knowledge, was not subordinated to the Security Police. He was frequently away on trips and was on such occasions (e.g. in conferences of department heads) represented by SS Major Guenter.

According to the organisational plan the department at first belonged to group IV B, later to group IV A. Mueller, however, repeatedly emphasized in my presence, and this was confirmed to me by SS Major Hartl and Government Councellor (Regierungsrat) Roth, (both formerly Chiefs of section IV B)that this was done only on paper and that Eichmann, in fact, was subordinated directly to him. I saw him frequently in the anteroom of Mueller's, when he reported for conferences with him.This situation was not changed,even after my appointment as deputy Chief of group IV A. Eichmann and his personnel never spoke about their activities .I know, however, from conversations with colleagues, that Eichmann often was with Himmler and received directives from him personally.

I myself as well as most members of the Gestapo assumed, that Jews evacuated from Germany were made to live in Ghettos in occupied Eastern territories.

Eichmann, whose main job formerly had been in the sphere of the inspectors of the Security-police and the SD in Vienna as a member of the SD,may have been transferred to office(Amt)IV at about the year 1940.His predecessors, whose activity was in no wise within the frame work of acts,charged as incriminating to Eichmann by the prosecution,were senior administrative jurists(civil service men).

5. I can state the following about activities of members of the Gestapo engaged in the Counter-intelligence (Spionageabwehr),generally called "Abwehrpolizei" :

At the founding of the Gestapo, the officials of the criminal

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investigation police, concerned up to that time with cases of high treason, were, to my knowledge, transferred in full to department III of the State police (Main department III of the Gestapo, Berlin) (Hauptabteilung III des Geheimen Staatspolizeiamtes, Berlin), whereby such officials, who belonged to other parties than the NSDAP, were also included .

The Main department III of the Gestapo was an independant department apart from Main departments I and II (Chief-Mueller) up to the time of the establishment of the RSHA. With the establishment of the RSHA it was transferred into Amt IV as section IV E and subordinated to Mueller as Chief.

After the reorganisation of Amt IV in the spring of 1944, the country departments (Laenderreferate) of section IV E were amalgamated with those of section IV D to a new section IV B. The officials hitherto in IV E, however, were to continue the same tasks as before. The remaining spheres were subordinated to me under section IV A 3 with the departments Counter-intelligence Economy , Affairs of Border Police.

Subordinated offices were not affected by these organisational changes in Amt IV, since activities there were resumed in a like manner in the same department only under a different designation.

In activities on individual cases of high treason, the major share lay with the State-Police-offices. If inquiries extended to the sphere of several State Police Offices, one of them was commissioned with attending to the matter. Individual cases of high treason were dealt with only in the Main office in exceptional cases. The task of the Main office was to exploit and put into usefulness along general lines, measures for combatting high treason. To this purpose, monthly "reports of section IV E" were issued and forwarded to subordinated offices.

Strict official instructions existed for dealing with cases of espionage which were published in the form of a compilated memorandum-book in the fall of 1941 .

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All cases of espionage were treated as secret. Individual cases were taken up by the State-Police offices on grounds of information, supplied above all by military Counter-intelligence, but also by government offices and individual persons as well as by offices of the party and its organizations. Cases were then dealt with according to regulations of criminal procedure. The principle, that all individual cases were to be sentenced by courts, applied especially to cases of high treason. Protective custody was only ordered in rare cases. No case of high treason has come to my knowledge, where third degree methods were used in interrogation.

The cooperation between offices of the military Counter-intelligence and the "Intelligence-Police" (Abwehrpolizei) was regulated by an agreement, according to which the military offices were charged with the task of reconnoitring the intelligence service of foreign countries, its disintegration and its leading astray, whereas the task, incumbent to the Gestapo consisted of clarification of individual facts. Both offices were to keep one another informed.

After the transfer of parts of the military Counter-intelligence to the Security Police, tasks incumbent upon the military Counter-intelligence were taken over by the Gestapo.

When, in the course of the war, the information services of enemy countries used in an ever increasing measure so-called "Radio operators who jumped off behind the front, mostly by means of parachutes, the dealing with problems connected herewith was transferred to a special office (IV A 2, Chief: Criminal investigation director Kopkow). Mueller paid special attention to this sphere of activities, which offered an exceptional opportunity for leading astray the enemy information services. I myself am not informed about this sphere of activity. I know however, that the ascertaining of radio apparatus was often frustrated, because the task of these operators was not recognized and they were treated as captured enemy aviators. For this reason an agreement was concluded with the OKW, which provided, as a matter of principle, that such persons

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were to be turned over to the Gestapo, (frequently erroneously called "SD" by Wehrmacht offices) in order to ensure their suitable interrogation and to exhaust the possibility of taking counter-measures. This agreement, however, has nothing in common with the "Commando order", the contents of which I had no knowledge of, until my capture.
I am informed about these matters, because I was commissioned by Mueller, prior to the conclusion of the agreement with the Wehrmacht, to induce the Chief of Counter-intelligence department II, to call together the offices of the Wehrmacht concerned for a discussion of the problem with Mueller and Kopkow, in order to bring about a clarification of facts. As far as I know the "radio operators", insofar as they could be proven guilty of criminal acts, were punished by the competent courts.

(Walter Huppenkothen)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1946 in Nuremberg.

I, be[illegible] thoroughly conversant with both the English and German language [illegible]tify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

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A F F I D A V I T . Gestapo 54.

Concerns: Insight into the concentration-camps by members of the Gestapo.

I, Fritz L i p h a r d t , born 3 May 1905 in Stettin, formerly Oberregierungsrat in the Gestapo, last position, chief of the Gestapo-Leitstelle Stettin, at the present time in the civilian internment-camp I Neumuenster, give the following affidavit. It is quite clear to me, that this affidavit is to be presented to the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg, and that false statements will be punished severely.

I declare:

From my activity of many years as a leading official of the Gestapo it is well known to me, that the management, administration, supervision and guarding of the concentration-camps did not come under the jurisdiction of th Gestapo, but under the head-office of SS-Economy and administration (SS-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungs-Hauptamt). Besides, apart from this fact, any insight into the inner conditions of the C.-C- (K.L.) was normally also forbidden to the member of the Gestapo, so that they neither had or were to have any knowledge of atrocities or crimes supposed to have been committed there nor (the knowledge of the execution of secret orders given to the concentration-camps. First of all this follows from the general Führerbefehl concerning secrecy, according to which, no officer, no office should know more about a secret order or a secret matter, than was absolutely necessary in the fulfilment of their tasks. From oral reports of various Gestapo officials, it is also known to me, that members of the Stapo, who delivered prisoners in protective custod

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to the concentration-camps and who out of interest for the inner management of the C.-C., stated the wish to visit the C.-C., were forbidden to enter the so-called protective custody camp. They were allowed only to enter the administration-building, outside of the barbed wire.
I myself visited three C.-C. According to my memory I took part on an inspection of the C.-C. Sachsenhausen in 1937, which took place in connection with a meeting of Stapo-leaders in the RSHA in Berlin. About 70 leading Stapo-officials participated. As a student in the course of the "Reich-camp for civil servants" in Bad Toelz, I took part in an inspection of the C.-C. Dachau, which was ordered for all students of the course. About 200 students took part in that, which consisted of "Assessoren" from all administrations (inner administration, forest, Railway, Reich Postal administration etc.) and other members of the higher services. I visited the third C.-C. Auschwitz in 1941 or 1942 according to my memory. On this inspection, called forth by the commander of the Stapo, (BdS) Cracow, the BdS himself participated also, in addition to all commanders of the Sipo and the SD of the Government General. At all three inspections the shelters and working places of the prisoners in protective custody, the administration and farm-buildings were shown to the participants under the guidance of SS leaders of the C.-C. Cleanliness and order prevailed all over. Nowhere could I observe any incorrectness of the camp-personnel or mistreatment of prisoners in protective custody. Also in talks with the accompanying SS-leaders, I learned nothing about such things, especially nothing about the gassing of prisoners. In Auschwitz, where the number of participants was limited about 10 persons - this would have been especially applicable. I remember, that in Auschwitz the presence of a

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crematory for the burning of prisoners who died in the camp, was pointed out, although this was not inspected. As the camp had at least about 20 to 30 000 inmates, as far as I remember, and the death-sentences pronounced by court-martials for prisoners in protective custody was carried out in Auschwitz, this was nothing extraordinary. As not even I, as a leading official of the Gestapo inspite of three inspections of the C.-C., received any knowledge of crimes committed in C.-C., how much less could the great mass of Gestapo members know about that as they never saw a C.-C.

Another obstacle to letting internal matters of the C.-C. reach the outside world and in this way the ears of Gestapo-members, was the reciprocal bond (Revers), by which every prisoner of protective custody upon his release from the camp, was bound to strictest secrecy about all matters connected with the C.-C. Several cases are known to me, in which released C.-C. inmates kept the strictest silence towards Stapo-members.

Neumuenster, 20 April 1946

signed: Fritz Liphardt

I certify the above signature:

/s/ (illegible)

I certify that this is a true copy of the original before me.

Nuernberg, 16 July 1946

Attorney-at-law

Gestapo Affidavit 74

Civilian Internment Enclosure 91

Darmstadt, 21 June 1946

Statistical results

on the basis of the evaluation of the statistical declarations under oath by members of the Gestapo.

I, the undersigned confidant to the Gestapo sub-committee in the Nuernberg committee of the C.I.E. 91 Darmstad

Reinhard W o l f f Int. No. 31 G 5 332 210

declare under oath, through an Allied Officer, the following:

From the Gestapo internees here 530 affidavits with data concerning personal and official information, were delivered and submitted to me for statistical evaluation.

The evaluation was carried out by a special selected staff under my constant control. The calculated statistical results, taken from the individual entries of the affidavits, present a calculated synopsis of the individual datas of the affidavit .

The enclosed figurative statistical statements 1 - 9 correspond with the statements in this statistical synopsis.

Statistical synopsis:

1) Total of the submitted statistical questionaires 530

2) Membership in the Gestapo

A) non voluntary 443

B) Voluntary: 87

a) genuine voluntary (echte Freiwillige 64

b) not genuine voluntary (unechte Freiwillige) (because transferred by the Potsdam booking office (Vormerkstelle) to the Stapo in spite of explicit report to the criminal- resp. administrative police) 23

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3.) Synopsis according to descent.

A) Political police before 1933		24
B) New generation and new occupation after 1933		506
a) Schupo (Security police)	123	
b) Kripo (Criminal police)	104	
c) Gendarmerie (Military police)	9	
d) Police administration	30	
e) liable for emergency service	71	
f) Waffen-SS	12	
g) Secret military police	25	
h) Border police	4	
i) other authorities	11	
k) Labor office	31	
l) voluntary according to No. 2 B b (see above)	23	
m) voluntary from other occupations (Students, lawyers, etc.)	64	

4.) Time of entry into the Gestapo.

a) 1933	39
b) 1934	29
c) 1935	46
d) 1936	29
e) 1937	65
f) 1938	69
g) 1939	81
h) 1940	38
i) 1941	23
k) 1942	49
l) 1943	26
m) 1944	28
n) 1945	8

5.) SS membership.

A) before 1933		21
B) after 1933		187
a) SS members	55	
b) assimilation service grades	132	
C) Non SS members		322
a) civilians	153	
b) wearer of uniforms (order to don the uniform)	169	

6.) Members of the NSDAP. 443

A) before 1 May 1933	87
B) after 1 May 1933	356
a) 1933	116
b) 1934	8
c) 1935	9
d) 1936	4
e) 1937	156
f) 1938	8
g) 1939	7
h) 1940	22
i) 1941	11
k) 1942	13
l) 1943	2
m) 1944/45	-

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7.) Former Party membership.

a) SPD	31
b) KPD	3
c) State Party	7
d) Dt.Nat.Volkspartei (German National peoples Party)	2
e) Dt.Volkspartei (German peoples Party)	2
f) Bayr.Volkspartei (Bavarian peoples Party)	1

8.) Religious membership.

a) evangelical	170
b) catholic	52
c) God believing	302
d) enlightened	4
e) dissenter	1
f) irreligious	1

9.) Professions before 1933

a) professional police official	257
b) official	44
c) merchant	78
d) artisan	108
e) farmer	7
f) free professions	10
g) laborer	5
h) students	14
i) no profession	7

10.) Previous conviction.

a) Not convicted previously	526
b) convicted previously	4

Remark to 10a): 3 of those fined for traffic violations.

11.) Family relations

a) married	499
b) widowed	10
c) divorced	2
d) single	19

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12.) Children total 853

Appendix :

A) In combat 361

B) not in combat 169

a) in the East 91
b) in the West (including Norway, Denmark) 58
c) in the South (including the Balkan) 18
d) other combat 2

Inclosures: 9

Signed: Reinhard Wolff.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June 1946.

Signed: Martin H. Weik

Stamped: MARTIN H. WEIK
1st Lt. INF.

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Appendix to the graphical statement "Criminals in the Gestapo".

Against the 4 previously convicted members of the Gestapo the following sentences were passed:

1.) 5 months in an SS and police prison camp for unmilitary behaviour and refusal to work (relation with Poles), by the Cracow SS and police court.

2.) 3 months imprisonment for libel and bodily injury in drunkenness (para. 334a StGB.), by the Berlin-Moabit police court.

3.) 1/4 year imprisonment for military insubordination in combat, by the Metz SS and police court.

4.) 6 weeks imprisonment with time of probation for bodily injury, by the Berlin county court I (in 1931).

Three other members of the Gestapo have reported fines, which were not rated as previous convictions in the statistics because of their insignificance and because they are not recognized as slanderous.

It concerns the following fines:

1.) Fine of RM 100,-- for bodily injury, by the Neunkirchen/Saar police court (in 1914).

2.) Fine of RM 20,-- for violation of the local police traffic orders, by the Munich police court (in 1904).
Fine of RM 20,-- for the same offence, by the Eichstaedt police court.

3.) 6 weeks of strict arrest for military insubordination.
Fine of RM 20,-- for traffic violation.

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Appendix to the graphical statement:

"Voluntary or non-voluntary"

Among the 87 Gestapo members who entered the Gestapo voluntarily, are 23 former members of the Security police and other, who were transferred to the Gestapo through the Potsdam booking office. (Vormerkstelle) The report on those 23 persons as a rule was not sent to the Gestapo but usually to the Kripo or to another police branch (administrative police etc.). These 23 Gestapo members therefore, cannot be recognized as having come to the Gestapo voluntarily.

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Guenter F e n t z
Int. Camp 91
Darmstadt

Nuernberg, 10 July 1946

AFFIDAVIT.

Guenter F e n t z being duly sworn, depose and say:

My name is Guenter Fentz, born 27/12/1911 in Berlin-Karlshorst, profession: lawyer, Regierungsrat. From May 1940 until October 1942, I was a higher administrative official in the Darmstadt State Police Office, later on deputy chief (from November to the end of 1942) in the Security Police Main Office, office I, department for disciplinary and official duty penal law.

By far the greater part of State Police members were not, at its foundation as well as subsequently, persons which were appointed on a voluntary basis. On the contrary, the officials were, in the main, detached, assigned or transferred to State Police duty (Stapo), from criminal investigation police, (Kripo) ordinary police or other State offices. In wartime, assignments from Waffen SS and emergency duty assignees were added.

The point at issue was, that these transfers or assignments were ordered and carried out, according to the corresponding decrees, without regard to individual will. The Gestapo was no volunteer organization. For appointments on the Gestapo the presuppositions which were authoritative for all authorities according to the German Officials Law (deutsches Beamtengesetz) resp. the German Police Officials Law (deutsches Polizeibeamtengesetz), were binding too. According to the German Officials Law, a resigning from the career of official would, fromally, have been possible before 1939, but this was not possible during the war, according to existing decrees, owing to the deficiency in personnel of all official branches.

I do not know of one single case of an official voluntarily desiring to resign from Gestapo resp. Security service, during my activity at State and Security police.

The Darmstadt Gestapo, including outside offices, had around 1940 - 1941, as far as I can remember, a personnel of about 130 members. Of these, 57% were officials and 43% employees. The officials had, nearly all of them, been assigned or transferred from criminal investigation police, ordinary police or interior administration.

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Of the employees, about 60% were typists and charwomen and 24% drivers and teletypists. Persons accordingly, whose activity has not been a typical State police one, but who must be considered as auxiliaries. This means therefore, that only about 16% of the employees (the remainder) were composed of persons who were doing actual police work; and only this percentage can be considered as voluntary.

In all territories occupied by Germany police forces were on duty for the enforcement of police tasks.

In these territories, there have not been any offices of the Gestapo as such. The offices of Security police (Sipo) and Security service (SD) were, according to their organizational construction, their personnel, and their tasks, no State police offices (Stapo), but offices of Security police (Sipo) and Security service (SD) separately built-up according to tasks and specific duties, with their own personnel and with a hierarchy different from that of corresponding Reich offices.

The Commander of Security Service (BdS) got his orders either from the Chief of the Security police and SD personally or from the individual department chiefs of the Reich Security Main Office RSHA, within the frame of their competence.

Moreover, higher SS and Police leaders could issue orders to the commanders. The Security police and Security service offices in occupied territories were staffed by assigned State Police, Criminal Investigation Police and Security Service members, as experts, and, according to territory and tasks, units of Police, Waffen SS and native formations were serving as auxiliaries. The professionals were only a small percentage, in figures, of the entire strength. These Security Police and Security Service offices too were staffed by members who had not volunteered for these duties, but who had been assigned to them, according to existing decrees from home, without any possibility of an individual influence on the assignment. I have not heard of any tortures or ill-treatment of prisoners by Security Police members. I have not had any cognizance of torture chambers or torture basements of the Gestapo, nor of any decrees or orders, either in writing or orally, which referred to such tortures. I am of the opinion that such cases cannot be but individual excesses,

for which the individual culprits are to a full extent responsible. The decree concerning aggravated examinations is known to me. During my activity at the Darmstadt Gestapo and in the Security Police Main Office no case has been brought to my notice, in which my offices have applied such an aggravated examination. As far as I was informed, this measure has been applied but very sparingly at all. Members of the State Police who were guilty of any ill-treatment of prisoners have been severely punished. In this connection, I recall the case of Mastersergeant (Oberwachtmeister) Herzog, who, in the year 1940, in Darmstadt, and owing to but one single ill-treatment of a Jewish prisoner was suspended from office,

imprisoned and tried by the competent SS and Police Court, which sentenced him to more than two years penal servitude. It is not true that, as the indictment asserts, the Gestapo members have been outside the pale of Law and Justice and had the right to act as they wanted.

I was myself, since November 1942, SS Court Leader at Security Police and Security Service. As specialized official for SS disciplinary and officials duty penal law, I had, among others, the duty of supervising and revision of the entire SS disciplinary and officials duty penal law in Security Police and Security Service. In the course of my activity, a number of orders and decrees have come to my knowledge, which showed the tendency to keep clean the ranks of SS and Police and to put this circle of persons under more severe laws than the other nationals. Particularly after the introduction of the SS and Police jurisdiction in October 1938, to which among others, all members of Security Police and Security Service were subjected, there existed the possibility to punish law-breakers by judicial sentences of own courts.

This was of consequences insofar as, from then on, the members of the Gestapo had to be sentenced according to the juridical principles and norms of military jurisdiction, which were rather more severe than those of the ordinary courts.

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In addition to this, Himmler constantly stood for the most severe interpretation of juridical principles which were to be applied, especially in cases of violation of the duty of secrecy and of refusal of obedience. In particularly serious cases, especially for officials of corresponding ranks, this means, in conjunction with the highest possible prison (or even death) sentence, the exclusion from SS, party and officialdom and, therefore, the complete economic annihilation of the condemned.

All those tendencies and principles represented by Himmler and by my superiors in Security Police and Security Service had to be, and indeed, have been, applied, as well by my colleagues in the sphere of SS and Police jurisdiction, as by me in my department within Security Police and Security Service.

For instance, a big case, with more than 50 defendants, is known to me, as disciplinary department official. In connection with the evacuation of Jews from Berlin, in the year 1942, a number of Gestapo members have rendered themselves guilty of plunder, thefts and embezzlements of Jewish property. All culprits were, by order of the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service, at once suspended from duty and taken into custody on remand. Proceedings were started against the involved officials, according to the officials duty penal law, with a view of dismissing them from their status as officials. In the SS and Police Court proceedings, death, penal servitude and prison sentences have been passed. Several culprits have committed suicide already before the passing of sentence. This case shows that the SS and Police Courts were always striving to punish with the utmost severity any members who had violated in any manner whatever the laws of the State, under exclusion from SS and officialdom.

The tasks, aims and activities of the Gestapo are well known to me. It was not a party of these tasks to commit crimes against Peace, war crimes or crimes against Humanity.

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The individual Gestapo members acted on the basis or binding orders received from their superiors, and which they had to obey. I have not been informed, during my activity in State and Security Police, of any authorization issued to State Police officials to "commit unlawful acts in the occupied territories".

The tasks of the Gestapo are fixed by law and are known. As far as I know, they have not changed subsequently.

Neither the Commando Order, nor the Bullet decree or the Night-and-Fog decree (Kommandobefehl, Kugelerlass, Nacht-und-Nebel-Erlass) have been known to me either in Darmstadt or in Berlin.

I have never read reports about events in the East, not even during my activity in the Security Police Main Office, and I did not know, accordingly, of "the detestable intention of mass murder - Indictment p. 29".

Neither could I get the impression during conversations with comrades that these things were known. According to the regulations concerning closed matters, especially after the Fuehrer decree concerning secrecy, orders and reports of a secret nature were to be communicated only and exclusively to those persons who were participating in the carrying-out of those orders.

The State Police offices in the Reich had to carry out the regulations issued by the Reich Main Security Office. The strong centralization and delimitation of competences involved a far-reaching curtailment of the power of decision of the State Police offices. These had only the authorization to give instructions and State Police warnings, and to take individuals in provisional Police custody up to 10 days - later up to 21 days. Subsequently, the possibility of sending down individuals in a labor training camp for a maximum of 56 days was added. Orders for protective custody and the sending down to a concentration camp were the exclusive competence of the Chief of Security Police and Security Service personally, or of his immediate subordinate for State Police decisions, the Chief of Dept. IV, the former SS Gruppenfuehrer Mueller. The State Police had nothing

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to do with happenings in concentration camps, especially with custody, treatment, food and accomodation of the prisoners.
The assertion of p. 13 of the Indictment, that "State officials were subjected to police investigations and to protective custody without their superiors being informed" is not true. According to a decree issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior, the competent chief of office had to be notified at the beginning of an investigation concerning officials who were suspected of having committed punishable acts. If State police measures, especially protective custody, were necessary, the chief of office and the Reich Minister of the Interior had to be notified at once, as far as I can still remember the decree. The State Police office in Darmstadt has acted on this decree.
If Justice Jackson asserts that the organizations of the Gestapo and of the SS had been used for "direct actions", then this definition is uncomprehensible to me. I have not yet heard until now of such a concept, in connection with the tasks of the Gestapo, as laid down by law. The Gestapo was no combat formation, as has been asserted by the prosecution. It was a Reich office, staffed for the main part by Reich officials. Notwithstanding the blames thrown at the State police and its members by the most various sides, of burocracy, of lack of political discretion, if missing zeal and lack of interior political performance the Gestapo has kept its exclusive character as an office up to the last.

(signed) Guenter Pentz

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July 1946 in Nuernberg.

Paul B. Burger, Capt. O-451219

I, Emma M. Schwabenland being thoroughly conversant with both the English and German language certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

Emma M. Schwabenland

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Gestapo 77 Nuernberg, 18 July 1946

A F F I D A V I T

by

Felix R u e h l .

I, Felix Ruehl, born 12 August 1910 in Nehmin, by profession Regierungsassessor, CIC 74 Ludwigsburg, being duly sworn, depose and say:

I was employed, with only short interruptions from 193[illegible]-40 as employee (Kriminalangestellter), candidate for assistant, (Kriminal Assistenten-Anwaerter), Chief assistant (Oberassistent), and Commissioner (Kriminalkommissar) in the espionage-counter intelligence dept (Spionage Abwehr) with various offices of the Gestapo. From 1940-1943, I was granted leave of absence for the completion of my studies at the University of Berlin. From 1 September 1943 to 31 August 1944, active as Regierungs-assessor and personal expert adviser to the Inspector of the Security police and the SD in Koenigsberg, from 1 September 1944 to beginning of March 1945 charged with the conduct of affairs of the State Police office at Augsburg as Commissioner and from March 1945 to the end of the war active as Chief IV at the Commandant of the Security police in Augsburg. I state the following:

1. During my entire period in office I have received no knowledge that Jews were placed in concentration camps or even so-called camps of annihilation for the purpose of being killed. Up to the time of my internment it was known to me only that-as far as no use was made of the possibility to emigrate-the Jews of Easter Germany were evacuated to France after the conclusion of the Western campaign and the other Jews were evacuated to the East in the course of the war in order to be resettled there. I have never doubted the accuracy of this statement since- never personally being involved with the evacuation of Jews- I repeatedly heard and established for myself the fact- during my journeys through the Government General on the occasion of the discharge special missions such as recruitment of agents from Russian

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prisoners of war- that Jews from Germany were resettled there ghettos or in the country.It was only toward the end of 1944 t I heard,that a great amount of Jews were employed in closed un for work in the armament industry resp.for war important build works by the concentration camp in Dachau. An intended liquidat of these Jews has never come to my knowledge.

2.In spite of three short visits to concentration camps in 193 and 1942,nothing has ever become known to me up to the time of internment,about ill-treatments or perhaps even killings-apart executions of death sentences- or about attempts of medical experimentation on inmates of concentration camps.

3.I have never come to know that Jews,political leaders and scientists were taken away from prisoner of war camps and murde although my above mentioned special commission in 1942 led me t see quite a number of prisoner of war camps at home as well as in the rear of the front,whereby I conversed not only with the commanding officers and their officers of counter-intelligence, but also with thousands of Russian prisoners of war.

4.No order was known to me, according to which escaped prisone of war after their recapture, were to be delivered to concentr camps for the purpose of being killed.Moreover no case is known to me where, within the sphere of my office, proceedings were enacted in accordance with the Kugel decree.

In connection with this may I further point to the fact that toward the end of 1945 it was announced to all interees of camp 74 in Ludwigsburg by order of the American Command of the camp that "in the event of an attempt to escape,they would at their recapt have to count with their being placed for life,in a special ca beyond the border of the German Reich".

5.An order whereby captured commando troops were to be transfer to and executed by the Ge tapo is not known to me.Known to me i only the order of the Fuehrer to the Wehrmacht published as supplementary to a Wehrmacht communication to "annihilate so-called commando troops in combat to the last man."

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6.No order, whereby captured parachutists were to be transferr to and executed by the Gestapo, is known to me.
Known to me however is a joint decree of the OKW and the Chief the German police, according to which all parachutists as well as shut down and baled out airmen - insofar as they could pres credentials as members of foreign armed forces- were to be transferred into the custody of the Wehrmacht immediately upon capture.Special chasing commandos of the Wehrmacht as well as criminal investigation police were employed for their seizure. ed upon the same decree,only such persons were to be transferr to the Gestapo as were used in civilian clothing for the purp of sabotage,espionage or political disintegration of the Reich. Their treatment and sentencing- insofar as they were not used the Reich Security Main Office for purposes of counter espionag was brought about,according to my knowledge, by the competent courts within the framework of the criminal law, valid in the German Reich.

7.No order was known to me,whereby the relatives of a perpetrat were to be taken to account by the Gestapo for acts committed him.The concept of "Sippenhaft" (arresting of relatives) becam known to me only when individual departments of the Gestapo were directed by order of the Fuehrer, based upon the special inner political crisis of the Reich brought about by conditions of war,to arrest a strictly limited and accurately designated circle of relatives of persons,directly participating in events of the 20th of July 1944 and to transfer these to special homes That these relatives were in part also brought into concentrati camps, has come to my knowledge only after my internment.Howeve even up to the present nothing is known to me about the murder of these perons.

As already mentioned the arrest of these persons was not based a measure of the police but rather upon a measure completely ap from the jurisdiction of the Gestapo,that is a political measur of the supreme leadership of the State,which hereby used the Ge stapo only as an organ of execution,without conceding to it the

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right of re-examination or objection.

8.Beyond this I expressly confirm that every official of the Gestapo was principally informed only about such matters, as were assigned for work to him personally .

The cause herefore may be found in the fact that

A An extraordinary great amount of matters was already designe as secret or even top secret and thus was- upon the basis of t provisions of the directives for secrecy (Verschlusssachen) - s jected to a special protection for secrecy,

B. beyond this the well known Fuehrer decree about "subjecting to secrecy" during the war, which essentially extended the prot tion of secrecy, and was carried out and safeguarded within the Gestapo to an especially severe degree,

C. that every official who was guilty of infractions of these p. visions had to count with criminal procedure on charges of pre- meditated or negligent high treason (Landesverrat) or military insubordination.

9. Therefore I can give assurance that above statements are tru also in the case of officials and personnel of the various offi subordinated to me and that no other knowledge, of a more revea- ling nature, was at their disposal.

The above stated facts correspond to the truth.This statement w made by me voluntarily and without compulsion.I have read and signed same.

signed F. Buchl

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July 1946 at Nuernberg, Germany.

/s/ Robert D.Stearnes
Capt.

I, Paul Schmidt, duly conversant with the English and German languages certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of the above affidavit.

/s/ Dr.Paul Schmidt

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Nuernberg, Germany

Affidavit given by HELMUT F R O M M

I, Helmut From, born on 26 November 1908 at Hanau/Main, residence: Steinhein/Main 32 Karlstrasse, by profession building technician, at present in custody in the court prison at Nuernberg, being duly sworn depose and say:

I belonged to the SD since October 1934 and was employed as assistant worker, later on as expert and advisor with the following offices: SD-Oberabschnitt (higher sector) in Frankfurt a/Main, SD-Oberabschnitt Elbe (later Mitte) in Chemnitz and Leipzig, Reich Security Main Office (RSHA), with the Command of the Sipo and the SD Department III (SD) in Warsaw and Cracow, with the BDS (Chief of Security Police) and SD of the Government General in Cracow up to September 1944. Last rank SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer (1st Lieutenant).

I state the following about my activity:

The office of the Security Police and the SD for the Government General was founded with its Headquarters in Cracow in 1939 after the Polish campaign. The office of the BDS was divided into the following branches:

I. personnel department

II. administration

III. Amt III Reich Security Main Office - SD

IV. Amt IV Reich Security Main Office - Gestapo

V. Amt V Reich Security Main Office - criminal investigation police (Kripo).

The 5 commanders of the Security Police and the SD (KDS) with their headquarters in Cracow, Lemberg, Lublin, Radom and Warsaw were subordinated to the BDS. These offices were organized into departments I - V in the same manner as was the BDS. The departments III-SD, IV-Gestapo and V-Kripo had their own so-called "Aussendienststellen" (branch offices), which were subordinated directly to them and which in department III were called "SD-Aussenstellen or Aussenkommando".

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The individual departments: III, IV and V were sharply divided from one another in technical matters, matters of personnel, organization and sphere of tasks and received their orders and instructions from their corresponding offices, that is: Amt III, IV and V of the Reich Security Main Office. (RSHA). While the "Aussendienststellen" were authorized to communicate officially only with the commanders of their respective offices, the individual commanders, resp. their individual departments could - apart from communicating with the BDS in Cracow - also communicate officially directly with their superior offices of the Reich Security Main Office. (RSHA)

The total amount of members of the Security Police and the SD in the Government General was about 2 000 persons, of which at least 99% were there by order, that is to say that they did not come into the Government General upon their own volition but were officially ordered there.

Re: Document L - 61

From an SD-communication of Department III of the commander of the Security Police and the SD of District Lublin in the Government General it is known to me that, not only the civilian offices but also Department IV (Gestapo) of the KDS Lublin was against evacuation (Aussiedelung) by reason of the aggravation of the security situation to be expected (unrest among the population, flight into the woods and increase of partisans), which later on actually took place. The evacuation of Poles from the District of Lublin was in no wise carried out upon an order by the BDS Cracow but by reason of an order of the SS- and Police Fuehrer for the District Lublin, at that time SS-Gruppenfuehrer (General) Globocnik. Sipo and SD did not participate in the evacuation.

The above stated facts are true. This statement was made by me voluntarily and without compulsion. I have read and signed it.

(signed) Helmut Fromm

(Signature of affiant)

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of July 1946, at Nuernberg, Germany.

John W. Laurence 1st Lt. 01332503

Name, Grade, ASN

I, Kusta Likouska being thoroughly conversant with both in English and German, certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

Signed: Kusta Likouska

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Partial Copy

I. Cologne.

From February 1936 to December 1939 active as Cologne Gestapo Chief. When appointed by Heydrich, attention was called to all loyal and cautious treatment of church-political questions. Several visits to Cardinal Schulte and return visits. Agreement with the archiepiscopal seat concerning the treatment of catholic clergymen subject to punishment, reading approximately as follows: When political or other offenses committed by clergymen become known, first a conference between the Vicar General and myself on the basis of the gathered Gestapo evidence. The archiepiscopal seat had the possibility of veryfying these documents. Afterwards, a new conferance about the measures to be taken. The Gestapo intervened only in important cases.

By that means, a possibly unobtrusive treatment of the cases was achieved among other things, and unrest avoided among the Catholic population. In many cases the measures could be cancelled after the lapse of a certain period of time. But I can also remember cases where the Vicar General Dr. David himself requested ruthless punishment of the clergyman concerned. The Catholic Church itself was interested in purging the ecclesiastical profession from personalities who were discrediting their robe.

I adhered to this policy until my transfer to Munich, even at a time when the Gau propaganda attempted to sabotage my work with all means.

During my personal trial in Wuppertal the Vicar General Dr. David declared in a statement submitted to the British Military Tribunal, that the break of relations between the archiepiscopal seat and the Cologne Gestapo was exclusively a consequence of my transfer in December 1933.

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II. Klagenfurt.

In 1938, during the time of my activity there, I also prepared a way for the relations with the Bishop, Dr. Helfer.

III. Munich.

From December 1939 to November 1941 I was heading the Munich Gestapo office. I tried to enter into a loyal relationship with the archiepiscopal seat. Bavaria's church-political situation was driven to extremes by the extraordinary activity of the former Gauleiter Wagner. The Bavarian population stood almost entirely behind its ecclesiastical princes. Therefore, my work had to be restricted to moderate in the decisions of the Gauleiter. Thus I could attain limitation in the closing and confiscation of monasteries, and the abrogation of the so-called crucifix-decree.

IV. Strasbourg.

During the time of my activity as commander of the Sipo and of the southwestern SD from January to November 1944, I entered into and maintained relations with the Vicar General Dubier. He, too, presented a long testimony in my behalf in my trial. It was stated in it that as Commander of the SipoI had not only displayed complete understanding for the Alsatian population and the Catholic clergy but that I had also supported them positively in protecting their interests. It was mostly owing to my intervention that some measures which were malevolent for the Alsatian people, were not carried out.....

I certify in lieu of oath that the above statements are true.

Nuernberg, 3 August 1946.

signed: Dr. Erich Isselhorst

I certify that the above signature is that of Dr. Erich Isselhorst's and that he took an oath on the exactness of his statements. The regular swearing of the witness before an allied officer could not be carried out because the witness was taken away before such a swearing.

Nuernberg, 5 August 1946.

signed: illegible

Attorney-at-Law